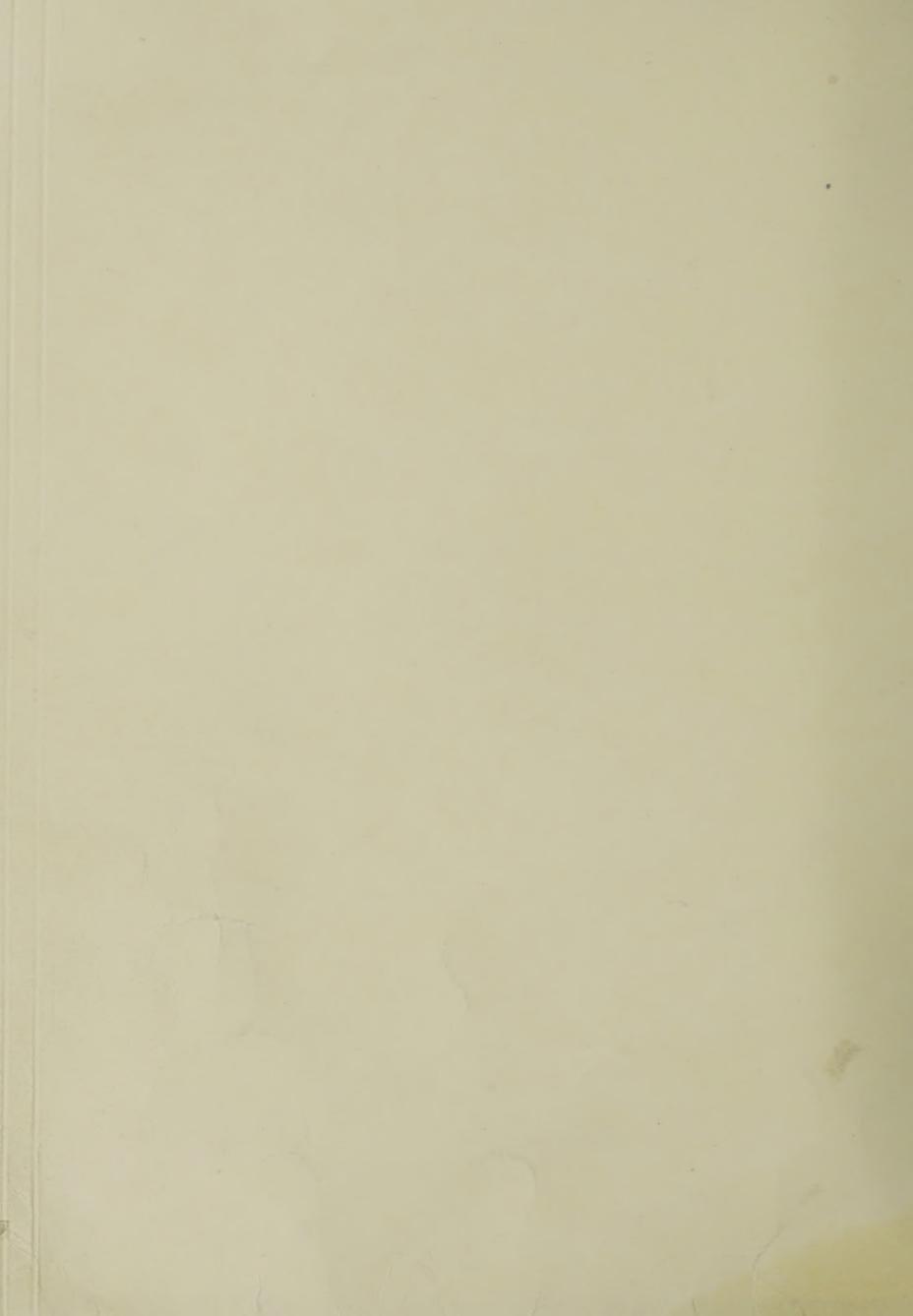
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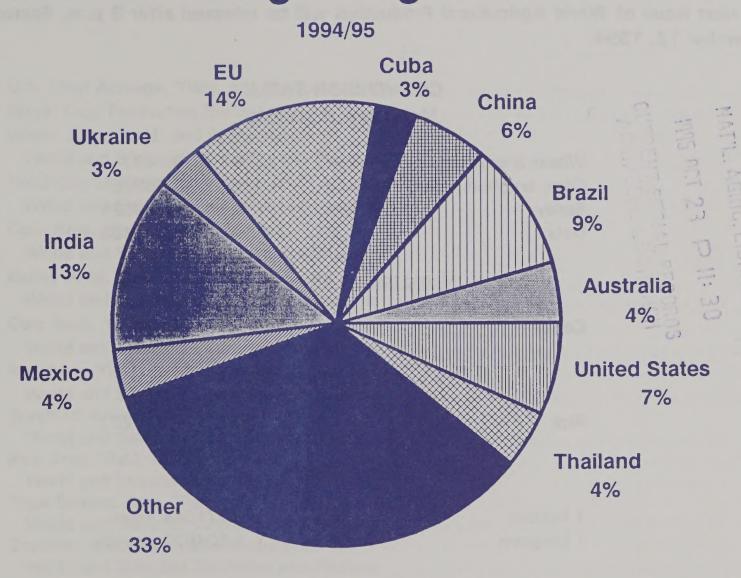


United States Department of Agriculture

Foreign Agricultural Service Circular Series WAP 11-94 November 1994

World Agricultural Production

World Centrifugal Sugar Production



Production Articles This Month...

World Sugar
World Wheat
Russian Honey
Russian Poultry
China Corn Trip Report
Latin American Forestry
Brazilian Agricultural Policy
Raisins/Sultanas In Selected Countries

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-296), November 9, 1994.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, AgBox 1045, Washington, D.C. 20250-1045. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released after 3 p.m. Eastern time on December 12, 1994.

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton = MT * 4.592917

Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice = MT * 22.04622

Area & Weight

1 hectare = 2.471044 acres 1 kilogram = 2.204622 pounds

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1994/95

November 1994

WHEAT

Country		1994/95 Monthly <u>Change</u> MMT		Change From 1993/94 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	526.5	-5.4	-1	-6	A decrease in foreign output this month reduced estimated production. This is the lowest world production since 1988/89.
United States	63.1	NC	NC	-3	No change this month.
Total Foreign	463.4	-5.4	-1	-6	Production is estimated lower primarily due to reductions in Russia, Kazakhstan, and Australia.
Russia	35.0	-3.0	-8	-20	Production is estimated lower due to harvest reports indicating reductions in late-season yields.
Kazakhstan	10.5	-2.0	-16	-9	Production is estimated lower due to harvest reports indicating reduced yield.
Australia	8.3	-0.7	-8	-51	Production is estimated lower as field travel by USDA analysts and an Australian Government report indicate reduced yield due to continued dry conditions.
Baltic States	0.9	-0.3	-27	-33	Production is estimated lower as preliminary harvest reports indicate a lower area.
European Union	n 82.7	-0.2	-0	+3	Production is estimated lower as a reduced output in Spain more than offset an increase in France.
South Africa	1.8	-0.2	-10	-9	Production is estimated lower as preliminary harvest results indicate lower area and yield.
Ukraine	13.8	+0.5	+4	-37	Production is estimated higher due to preliminary harvest results indicating an increase in area and yield.
Iran	11.0	+0.5	+10	+1	Production is estimated higher based on reports of a larger crop.

COARSE GRAINS

Country		1994/95 Monthly Change MMT		Change From 1993/94 (%)	Comments
World	865.9	+7.6	+1	+10	Production is estimated at a record level as an increase in the United States more than offset a decrease in total foreign output.
United States	281.9	+9.9	+4	+50	Production is estimated at a record level. An increase in corn output more than offset a decrease in sorghum.
Total Foreign	584.1	-2.3	-0	-2	Production is estimated lower due mainly to decreases in Kazakhstan, Australia, and Russia.
Ukraine	19.8	+0.5	+3	-2	Production is estimated higher as an increase in barley output more than offset a decrease in corn. Dry weather across Ukraine negatively affected corn yield this season.
Kazakhstan	7.1	-1.0	-12	-24	Production is estimated lower as initial harvest reports indicate a decrease in barley yield.
Australia	4.8	-0.8	-14	-51	Production is estimated lower as field travel by USDA analysts and a report from the Australian Government indicate that the drought further reduced barley and oat yields.
Russia	47.1	-0.6	-1.3	-7	Production is estimated lower based on preliminary harvest progress reports indicating a reduction in corn and millet output.
European Union	77.3	-0.3	-0	-7	Production is estimated lower due to reductions in French barley and corn yields.

RICE (MILLED BASIS)

Country		1994/95 Monthly <u>Change</u> MMT		Change From 1993/94 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	352.9	+0.8	+0	+1	Production is estimated at a record level due to increases in the United States and total foreign output.
United States	6.2	+0.1	+2	+26	Production is estimated at a record level. Harvested area and yield continue to increase.
Total Foreign	346.6	+0.7	+0	+0	Production is estimated higher due to increases in projected yields in Japan, Thailand, and Pakistan.

RICE (MILLED BASIS), continued

<u>Country</u>		1994/95 Monthly <u>Change</u> MMT		Change From 1993/94 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
Thailand	13.5	+0.3	+2	+11	Production is increased as initial harvest results from the main-season crop indicate higher yield.
Japan	10.9	+0.2	+2	+53	Production is estimated higher based on favorable weather and a rice crop survey conducted by the Japanese Government.
Pakistan	3.7	+0.2	+6	-8	Production is estimated higher due to an increase in yield. Initial harvest reports and field observations discount reports of heavy crop losses in Sindh.
Russia	0.4	-0.2	-30	-30	Production is estimated lower due to a reduction in area and yield. Reports indicate that the harvest is 50 percent complete.
Vietnam	14.8	-0.1	-1	+1	Production is estimated lower as area is reduced due to floods. Also, last year's crop is reduced based on reports of flood damage to the summer-autumn crop.
Philippines	6.4	+0.1	+2	+5	Production is estimated higher based on improved yield resulting from a favorable growing season.

OILSEEDS

Country		1994/95 Monthly <u>Change</u> MMT		Change From 1993/94 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	251.8	+0.4	+0	+11	Production is forecast at a record due mainly to record output in the United States.
United States	79.7	+1.8	+2	+34	Production is estimated at a new record due to increases in soybeans, peanuts, and cottonseed. Favorable weather boosted yields to near-record levels.
Total Foreign	172.1	-1.4	-1	+3	Production is forecast down based on reduced yields in the former Soviet Union, the European Union, and Pakistan. However, record foreign production is forecast this season.

OILSEEDS, continued

<u>Country</u>		1994/95 Monthly <u>Change</u> MMT		Change From 1993/94 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
FSU-12	9.7	-1.0	-9	-4	Production is estimated lower based on unfavorable weather and harvest reports of poor sunflowerseed, cottonseed, and soybean yields. Ukrainian sunflowerseed yields are down due to drought during the last half of the growing season. In Russia, soybeans experienced unfavorable growing conditions followed by wet harvest weather, reducing area and yield.
European Union	n 12.1	-0.1	-1	+13	Production is estimated lower based on official harvest reports. Italian soybean output declined due to drought which reduced area and yield. Spanish sunflowerseed production declined slightly, reflecting official harvest data from the southern sunflower growing regions. The remaining 12 to 15 percent of the crop, in the north, also is projected to be below average.
Pakistan	3.4	-0.2	-6	+7	Production is estimated lower due to insect-damaged cottonseed yields in the Punjab. Cottonseed accounts for nearly 90 percent of Pakistan's oilseed output.
China	37.5	+0.3	+1	-2	Production is forecast higher this month due to an increase in cottonseed yield. Warm, dry weather across central China and the North China Plain during September and October benefitted harvest operations.

PALM OIL

Country	Current Month Forecast Change MMT MM	ly Monthly e Change	Change From 1993/94 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	13.8 -0.2	-1	+3	Production is forecast down slightly in Indonesia, where extended drought is projected to reduce fruit development and palm oil production later this season.

COTTON

Country				Change From 1993/94 (%)	Comments
World	86.8	-0.1	-0	+13	Production is forecast lower due to reductions outside the U.S.
United States	19.5	+0.2	+ 1	+21	Production is estimated higher this month due to increases in yield and area. Production is at a record level.
Total Foreign	67.4	-0.3	-0	+11	Production is forecast lower due to reductions primarily in Pakistan and the Former Soviet Union. Crops also were reduced in Greece and Australia. These reductions more than offset larger crops in China and the African Franc Zone countries.
Pakistan	6.8	-0.5	-7	+8	Production is forecast lower as the spread of aphids and other insect pests reduced yield.
FSU-12	9.8	-0.3	-3	+2	Production is forecast lower mainly due to lower yields in Uzbekistan. Output in Turkmenistan and Tajikistan also are estimated lower.
Greece	1.5	-0.2	-9	-5	Production is forecast lower due to flooding which reduced area and yield.
Australia	1.2	-0.1	-8	-21	Production is forecast lower due to drought-induced declines in area and yield.
China	20.7	+0.7	+4	+20	Production is forecast higher this month due to an increase in yield. Warm, dry weather across central China and the North China Plain during September and October benefitted harvest operations.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production

	P	PLANTED AREA	REA	HAR	HARVESTED AREA	\REA		YIELD	гр			PRO	PRODUCTION	
COMMODITY		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	roj.		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	
	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1992/93	1993/94	Oct	Nov.	1992/93	1993/94	Oct	Nov.
	1	Million acres		- I	Million acres			Bushels per acre-	per acre			Millio	Million bushels	
All Wheat	72.3	72.2	70.5	62.4	62.7	61.7	39.4	38.3	37.6	37.6	2,459	2,403	2,320	2,320
Winter	51.1	51.6	49.5	41.9	43.8	41.4	38.3	40.3	40.3	40.2	1,607	1,768	1,665	1,665
Other	21.2	20.6	21.0	20.5	18.9	20.3	41.5	33.6	34.7	32.3	852	635	655	655
	, C			(i i	(i i			l v		6	(6
Soybeans	59.1	60.1	61.6 6.	28.2	57.3	8.09	37.6	32.6	40.5	41.5	2,188	1,869	2,458	2,523
Corn	79.3	73.3	79.1	72.2	63.0	72.3	131.4	100.7	133.8	138.4	9,482	6,344	9,602	10,010
Sorghum	13.3	10.5	9.7	12.2	9.5	8.8	72.8	59.9	68.9	70.5	884	268	640	622
Вапеу	7.8	7.8	7.2	7.3	6.8	6.7	62.5	58.9	56.2	56.2	458	400	375	375
Oats	8.0	7.9	9.9	4.5	3.8	4.0	65.6	54.4	57.2	57.2	295	206	230	230
								Pounds per acre-	per acre				Million CWT	
Rice	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.3	5,736	5,510	5,926	5,954	179.7	156.1	192.3	196.5
											I	-Million 48	Million 480-pound bales-	ļ
All Cotton	13.2	13.5	14.1	11.1	12.8	13.4	669	909	069	695	16.2	16.1	19.3	19.5

World Grop Production Summary

			Non	North America	ca		Europe					Asia			South		Selec	Selected Other	ler.	
Commodity	World	Total Foreign	United	Canada	Mexico	Canada MexicoEuropean Union	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern	FSU-12	2 China	India	Indo- nesia	Paki- 1 stan	Thai-	Argen- tina	azil	Aus- tralia	South 7	Turkey	Others
								1	– – Million	on metric tons	suc									
Wheat 1992/93	561.5	494.6	6.99	29.9	3.5	848	3.7	26.4	עממ	101 6	757	c	15.7	0	C	7	0		r L	0
1993/94 prel.	558.8	493.4	65.4	27.2		80.3	4.0		82.1			0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	16.0	ر د د	10.0 A A	7.65
35)		2		į	2.	2.4	2.	0.04
Oct.	532.0	468.8	63.1	23.2		82.9	3.7	33.3				0.0	15.1	0.0	10.5	2.0	9.0	2.0	14.0	40.9
Nov.	526.5	463.4	63.1	23.2	3.2	82.7	3.7	33.3	63.8	.8 103.0	27.8	0.0	15.1	0.0	10.5	5.0	8.3	1.8	14.0	41.0
Coarse Grains																				
		585.0	277.9	19.5		82.4	9.4	43.2	92.6			5.7	1.6	3.6	14.1	29.9	8.1	10.3	6.3	89.6
1993/94 prel.	786.4	598.8	187.5	24.0	19.6	83.0	11.4	44.4	91.7	.7 116.7	31.4	5.5	1.7	3.1	13.4	32.7	9.7	13.6	10.4	86.5
	858.4	586.4	272.0	22.9	18.7	77 6	10.9	46.3	24 5	5 1184	16.1	Q.	4		0	0	Ų	1	c	0
Nov.	865.9	584.1	281.9	22.9		77.3	10.9	46.3	83.1			, rv	- - -	1. 4	13.4	31.8	0. 4	7.6	n	8.08 8.08
Rice (Milled)																		:)	
1992/93	352.5	346.8	5.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	_	1.2 130.4	72.6	31.4	3.1	13.1	0 4	6.7	0.7	0	0 1	מא
	350.0	345.0	5.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	-			31.3	4.0	12.2	0.4	7.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	83.9
1994/95 proj.																				
Oct.	352.1	346.0	6.1	0.0		1.3	0.0	0.1	-	.2 121.5		29.8	3.5	13.2	0.4	6.8	0.8	0.0	0.2	89.1
Nov.	352.9	346.6	6.2	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.1	-	1.1 121.5	78.0	29.8	3.7	13.5	4.0	8.9	8.0	0.0	0.2	89.4
Total Grains 1/																				
		1,426.4	350.5	49.4	23.3	168.6	13.1	69.7	182.3	.3 340.3	165.5	37.0	20.4	16.7	24.2	39.3	25.0	11.7	25.0	214.7
1993/94 prel.	1,695.1	1,437.2	257.9	51.3	22.7	164.5	15.4	74.9	175.1	.1 347.5		36.8	21.8	15.3	23.2	45.0	27.4	15.6	27.1	210.5
	1.742.4	1.4012	341.2	46.1	22.1	161 8	147	70.6	4 4 4	0.40	7	C C	0	1		0	L	1		(
Nov.	1,745.3	1,394.1		46.1	22.1	161.2	14.7	79.6	148.0		171.9	35.6	20.2	17.6	24.3	40.6	13.9	11.5	23.0 23.1	220.2
Oilseeds 2/																				
		158.9	68.4	5.4		11.8	0.7	4.0	10.3	.3 33.0	23.2	4.6	3.5	0.8	14.9	23.4	0.8	9.0	2.0	18.8
	226.9	167.4	59.4	7.4	0.8	10.7	0.8	3.7	10.1	.1 38.3	23.3	5.0	3.2	0.7	16.1	25.4	1.1	0.7	1.8	18.4
1994/95 proj.	254 4	470 0	11	((
Nov.	251.4	173.0	707	D 0		12.2	6.0	4.0	10.4			5.1	3.6	0.8	16.8	24.7	1.0	0.7	2.0	19.4
	0.102	1.2.1	1.6.1	D. D.	0.1	12.1	6.0	9. 9.	4.0	.4 37.5	23.9	2.0	3.4	0.8	16.8	24.7	0.8	0.7	2.0	19.4
Cotton									Million 480	90-pound	bales	ı								
1992/93	82.7	66.5	16.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	0 0	0 1	6	3 207	100	C	7.1	1	7 0	2 1	1 7	Ç	90	0
1993/94 prel.	76.8	9.09	16.1	0.0		1.7	0.0	0.0	9.6			0.0	6.3	0.0	1.1	1.9	1.5	0.1	2.7	6.8
1994/95 proj.																!	•			
Oct.	87.0	67.7	19.3	0.0		1.8	0.0	0.0	10.1	.1 20.0	10.4	0.0	7.3	0.1	1.4	2.3	1.3	0.2	2.7	9.6
Nov.	86.8	67.4	19.5	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	9.8			0.0	6.8	0.1	1.4	2.3	1.2	0.2	2.7	9.7

1/Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.
2/Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

		Area	D			Yield				Production	tion		Change		in Production	
Country/Region		Prei.	1994/95	5 Proj.		Prel.	1994/95	Proj.		Prel.	1994/95	5 Proj.				
	1992/93	1993/94	Oct	Nov.	1992/93	1993/94	Oct	Nov.	1992/93	1993/94	Oct	Nœ.	From last month	st month	From last year	year
		Million hectares	ctares		Met	Metric tons per hectare	r hectare		Σ	Million metric tons	nic tons		MMT P.	Percent	MMT P	Percent
World	222.74	221.99	215.30	215.12	2.52	2.52	2.47	2.45	561.50	558.78	531.96	526.53	-5.44	-1.02	-32.25	-5.77
United States	25.26	25.37	24.95	24.95	2.65	2.58	2.53	2.53	66.95	62.39	63.13	63.13	0.00	00.0	-2.26	-3.46
Total Foreign	197.48	196.62	190.35	190.17	2.50	2.51	2.46	2.44	494.58	493.38	468.83	463.39	-5.44	-1.16	-29.99	-6.08
Major Exporters	43.96	41.94	39.47	39.37	3.20	3.19	3.18	3.17	140.63	133.81	125.57	124.67	06.0-	-0.72	-9.14	-6.83
	16.83	15.24	15.50	15 40	5 04	5.27	5.35	5.37	84.78	80.28	82.87	82.67	-0.20	-0.24	2.39	2.97
Francisco de la constanta de l	5 12	4.60	4.70	4.70	6.40	6.44	6.53		32.78	29.63	30.70	30.90	0.20	0.65	1.27	4.29
Holfed Kingdom	2.06	1.76	1.80	1.80	6.80	7.35	7.39	7.39	14.00	12.95	13.30	13.30	0.00	0.00	0.35	2.70
No emage	2.60	2.40	2.45	2.45	5.98	6.58	6.73	6.73	15.54	15.77	16.50	16.50	0.00	00.00	0.73	4.65
Canada	13.83	12.38	10.90	10.90	2.16	2.20	2.13	2.13	29.87	27.23	23.20	23.20	00.00	00.00	-4.03	-14.81
Australia	9.10	9.52	8.18	8.18	1.78	1.77	1.10	1.02	16.18	16.90	9.00	8.30	-0.70	-7.78	-8.60	-50.89
Argentina	4.20	4.80	4.90	4.90	2.33	1.96	2.14	2.14	9.80	9.40	10.50	10.50	0.00	00.00	1.10	11.70
Major Importers	90.01	88.99	86.31	86.20	2.47	2.52	2.47	2.42	222.03	224.00	213.31	208.47	-4.85	-2.27	-15.54	-6.94
China	30.50	30.24	29.60	29.60	3.33	3.52	3.48	3.48	101.59	106.39	103.00	103.00	00.0	00.00	-3.39	-3.19
FSU-12	46.68	44.50	41.87	41.89	1.90		1.63	1.52	88.46	82.15	68.32	63.81	-4.51	-6.61	-18.34	-22.33
Bussia	24.28	23.52	22.30	22.20	1.90	1.85	1.70	1.58	46.17	43.50	38.00	35.00	-3.00	-7.89	-8.50	-19.54
Ukraine	6.33	5.75	4.40	4.50	3.08		3.02	3.07	19.51	21.83	13.30	13.80	0.50	3.76	-8.03	-36.78
Kazakhstan	13.88	12.75	12.60	12.60	1.32	0.91	0.99	0.83	18.29	11.59	12.50	10.50	-2.00	-16.00	-1.09	-9.37
Baltic States	0.46	0.52	0.49	0.36	2.75		2.53	2.50	1.26	1.36	1.24	0.91	-0.33	-26.61	-0.45	-32.99
Eastern Europe	8.15	10.02	9.85	9.85	3.24	3.04	3.38	3.38	26.42	30.48	33.25	33.25	0.00	00.0	2.77	60.6
Poland	2.41	2.50	2.40	2.40	3.06	3.30	3.33	3.33	7.37	8.24	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	-0.24	-2.94
Romania	1.48	2.30	2.40	2.40	2.07	2.30	2.58	2.58	3.05	5.30	6.20	6.20	00.00	00.00	0.90	16.98
Egypt	0.88	0.89	06.0	06.0	5.26	5.35	5.44	5.44	4.62	4.78	4.90	4.90	00.00	00.00	0.12	2.51
Morocco	2.23	2.31	3.05	3.05	0.70	99.0	1.80	1.80	1.56	1.52	5.50	5.50	00.00	00.00	3.98	261.84
Brazil	2.00	1.41	1.45	1.45	1.37	1.50	1.38	1.38	2.74	2.11	2.00	2.00	0.00	00.0	-0.11	-5.08
Other Foreign	63.50	65.69	64.57	64.60	2.08	2.06	2.01	2.05	131.92	135.57	129.95	130.26	0.31	0.24	-5.31	-3.92
India	23.26	24.43	24.45	24.45	2.39		2.36	2.36	55.69	56.76	57.80	57.80	00.0	00.0	1.04	1.83
Turkey	8.80	8.85	8.80	8.80	1.76		1.59	1.59	15.50	16.50	14.00	14.00	0.00	00.0	-2.50	-15.15
Pakistan	7.88	8.30	8.06	8.06	1.99		1.87	1.87	15.68	16.16	15.10	15.10	00.0	00.0	-1.06	-6.54
Mexico	0.76	0.71	0.75	0.75	4.20	4.20	4.27	4.27	3.20	3.00	3.20	3.20	0.00	00.00	0.20	29.9
Saudi Arabia	0.91	08.0	0.50	0.50	4.49	4.53	4.40	4.40	4.07	3.60	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	-1.40	-38.89
Rep. of South Africa	0.74	1.07	1.10	1.04	1.77	1.85	1.82	1.74	1.32	1.98	2.00	1.80	-0.20	-10.00	-0.18	-8.86
	21.15	21.54	20.91	21.01	1.72	1.74	1.71	1.72	36.45	37.57	35.65	36.16	0.51	1.42	-1.42	-3.77

TABLE 4

Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

		Area	eri.			Yield				Production	ction		Ch	Change in Pr	Production	
Country/Region		Prel.	1994/95	95 Proj.		Prel.	1994/95	Proj.		Preł.	1994/95	5 Proj.				
	1992/93	1993/94	Oct.	Nov.	1992/93	1993/94	Oct.	Nov.	1992/93	1993/94	Oct.	Nov.	From last month	month	From last year	year
		Million hectares	ectares		Met	Metric tons per hectare	r hectare		Σ	Million metric tons	ric tons		MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	318.91	310.72	311.40	312.53	2.71	2.53	2.76	2.77	862.81	786.36	858.38	865.93	7.55	0.88	79.57	10.12
United States	39.07	33.77	37.30	37.39	7.11	5.52	7.29	7.54	277.85	187.54	271.97	281.85	9.89	3.63	94.31	50.29
Total Foreign	279.85	276.95	274.10	275.15	2.09	2.16	2.14	2.12	584.95	598.81	586.41	584.07	-2.34	-0.40	-14.74	-2.46
Major Exporters	20.92	22.08	20.89	20.89	2.66	2.89	2.66	2.62	55.60	63.78	55.57	54.77	-0.80	-1.44	-9.01	-14.13
Canada	6.22	06.9	6.95	6.95	3.13	3.49	3.29	3.29	19.49	24.04	22.85	22.85	00.0	0.00	-1.19	-4.95
Argentina	3.84	3.74	3.72	3.72	3.67	3.58	3.60	3.60	14.08	13.38	13.38	13.38	00.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.07
Australia	4.66	5.20	4.07	4.07	1.75	1.86	1.37	1.18	8.14	9.68	5.59	4.79	-0.80	-14.32	-4.90	-50.59
South Africa, Rep.	4.82	4.99	4.69	4.69	2.14	2.72	5.06	2.06	10.34	13.59	99.6	99.6	00.0	0.00	-3.93	-28.93
Thailand	1.37	1.25	1.46	1.46	2.59	2.46	2.81	2.81	3.55	3.08	4.10	4.10	00.00	00.00	1.02	33.12
Major Importers	99.83	98.39	94.82	95.87	2.51	2.57	2.54	2.49	250.28	253.17	240.47	238.83	-1.64	89.0-	-14.34	-5.66
FSU-12	51.30	51.92	48.63	49.91	1.81	1.77	1.74	1.67	92.61	91.74	84.50	83.14	-1.36	1.61	-8.60	-9.37
Russia	33.36	32.09	29.70	30.70	1.67	1.59	1.61	1.53	55.79	50.89	47.70	47.10	09.0-	-126	-3.79	-7.45
Ukraine	5.81	6.75	7.00	7.30	2.68	3.00	2.76	2.72	15.59	20.28	19.33	19.83	0.50	2.59	-0.45	-222
Kazakhstan	7.93	8.80	7.74	7.74	1.33	1.06	1.05	0.92	10.58	9.37	8.10	7.10	-1.00	-12.35	-227	-24.24
Baltic States	1.76		1.54	1.48	1.50	2.06	1.62	1.71	2.63	3.15	2.49	2.54	0.05	2.01	-0.61	-19.26
European Union	18.09	16.74	16.57	16.39	4.56	4.96	4.68	4.72	82.43	82.96	77.60	77.27	-0.33	-0.42	-5.69	-6.86
Germany	3.92	3.83	3.85	3.85	4.91	5.16	5.16	5.18	19.22	19.75	19.85	19.95	0.10	0.50	0.20	1.02
France	4.16	3.93	3.53	3.53	6.68	6.65	6.49	6.36	27.81	26.13	22.87	22.42	-0.45	-1.97	-3.71	-14.21
Eastern Europe	16.83	16.64	16.51	16.51	2.57	2.67	2.80	2.80	43.24	44.35	46.26	46.26	00.00	00.00	1.91	4.31
Poland	5.92	6.04	6.05	6.05	2.13	2.52	2.39	2.39	12.59	15.24	14.47	14.47	0.00	00.00	-0.77	-5.05
Romania	4.31	4.13	4.17	4.17	2.10	2.46	2.58	2.58	9.05	10.13	10.76	10.76	00.0	00.00	0.62	6.13
Czechoslovakia	1.25	1.25	1.30	1.30	3.89	3.77	3.77	3.77	4.84	4.71	4.90	4.90	0.00	00.00	0.20	4.14
Mexico	9.14		8.87	8.87	2.18	2.19	2.11	2.11	19.93	19.59	18.70	18.70	0.00	00.00	68.0-	-4.54
Other W. Europe	2.71	2.61	2.70	2.70	3.49	4.36	4.04	4.04	9.44	11.38	10.91	10.91	00.00	0.00	-0.47	-4.10
Other Foreign	159.10	156.48	158.39	158.39	1.75	1.80	1.83	1.83	279.07	281.87	290.38	290.48	0.10	0.03	8.61	3.06
China	26.00	25.81	26.15	26.15	4.17	4.52	4.53	4.53	108.36	116.74	118.40	118.40	00.00	00.0	1.66	1.42
India	34.82	32.85	34.50	34.50	1.07	96.0	1.05	1.05	37.23	31.41	36.10	36.10	0.00	00.00	4.69	14.93
Brazil	12.83	14.17	14.00	14.00	2.33	2.31	2.27	2.27	29.86	32.75	31.76	31.76	0.00	00.00	66'0-	-3.02
Turkey	4.49	4.60	4.56	4.56	2.08	2.27	1.95	1.97	9.35	10.44	8.88	86.8	0.10	1.13	-1.46	-13.99
Indonesia	3.05			3.10	1.85		1.87	1.87	5.65	5.45	5.80	5.80	00.00	00.00	0.35	6.45
Philippines	3.33		က	3.60	1.43	1.45	1.42	1.42	4.75	4.50	5.10	5.10	00.00	00.00	09.0	13.33
Others	74.58	3 73.02	72.49	72.49	1.12	1.10	1.16	1.16	83.88	80.59	84.35	84.35	00.00	00.0-	3.76	4.67

13

Corn Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

		Area	33			Yield	pld			Production	ction			Change in	in Production	n
Country/Region		Prel.	1994/9	1994/95 Proj.		Prel.	1994/95 Proj	Proj.		Prel.	1994/95	5 Proj.				
	1992/93	1993/94	Oct.	Nov.	1992/93	1993/94	Oct.	Nov.	1992/93	1993/94	Oct.	Nov.	From last month	t month	From last year	t year
		Million hectares	ectares		We	Metric tons per hectare	er hectare		Σ	Million metric tons	ric tons		MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	131.76	128.78	132.53	132.80	4.04	3.63	4.12	4.18	532.86	467.19	545.92	555.67	9.76	1.79	88.48	18.94
United States	29.20	25.49	29.04	29.28	8.25	6.32	8.40	89.8	240.85	161.15	243.91	254 27	10,36	425	93.13	57.79
Total Foreign	102.56	103 29	103.50	103.52	2.85	2.96	2.92	2.91	292.01	306.04	302.01	301.40	09.0-	-0.20	-4.64	-1.52
Major Exporters	7.34	7.40	7.30	7.30	3.16	3.48	3.14	3.14	23.20	25.78	22.90	22.90	00.00	00.00	-2.88	-11.15
Argentina	2.45	2.40	2.40	2.40	4.16	4.17	4.17	4.17	10.20	10.00	10.00	10.00	00.00	0.00	00.00	00.00
South Africa	3.66	3.90	3.60	3.60	2.62	3,30	2.50	2.50	9.60	12.88	9.00	9.00	00.00	00.00	-3.88	-30.10
Thailand	123	1.10	1.30	1.30	2.76	2.64	3.00	3.00	3.40	2.90	3.90	3.90	00.00	00.00	1.00	34.48
Major Importers	22.51	22.01	21.48	21.51	3.36	3.50	3.42	3,39	75.63	77.14	73.47	72.86	-0.61	-0.82	-427	-5.54
Eastern Europe	7.72	7.20	66.9	66.9	2.68	2.80	3.13	3.13	20.71	20.15	21.83	21.83	0.00	0.00	1.68	8.34
Romania	3.33	3.10	3.00	3.00	2.05	2.58	2.83	2.83	6.83	8.00	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	6.25
Yugoslavia	226	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.94	2.81	3.10	3.10	6.65	2.30	6.50	6.50	0.00	0.00	09.0	10.17
European Union	3.70	3.62	3.48	3.52	7.86	90.8	7.61	7.65	29.11	29.15	26.48	26.93	0.45	1.70	-222	-7.62
France	1.86	1.86	1.70	1.70	7.98	8.12	7.65	7.50	14.87	15.10	13.00	12.75	-0.25	-1.92	-2.35	-15.56
Italy	0.85	0.93	06.0	06.0	89.8	99.8	8.33	8.33	7.41	8.03	7.50	7.50	0.00	00.00	-0.53	-6.59
Mexico	8.10	8.00	7.90	7.90	2.10	2.13	2.03	2.03	17.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	-5.88
FSU-12	2.70	2.91	2.84	2.83	2.62	2.99	2.54	2.18	7.09	8.72	7.22	6.17	-1.05	-14.61	-2.56	-29.35
Russia	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.80	2.64	3.04	2.38	2.00	2.14	2.45	1.90	1.60	-0.30	-15.79	-0.85	-34.61
	1.16	1,33	125	125	2.46	2.84	2.56	2.16	2.85	3.78	3.20	2.70	-0.50	-15.63	-1.08	-28.57
Other W. Europe	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	6.63	8.76	8.13	8.13	1.34	1.74	1.57	1.57	0.00	0.00	-0.17	86.6-
Others	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	4.55	4.46	4.65	4.65	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	00.0	-0.81
Other Foreign	72.71	73.88	74.72	74.72	2.66	2.75	2.75	2.75	193.18	203.13	205.64	205.64	00.00	0.00	2.50	1.23
China	21.04	20.69	21.00	21.00	4.53	4.96	4.95	4.95	95.38	102.70	104.00	104.00	0.00	0.00	1.30	127
Brazil	12.40	13.70	13.50	13.50	2.35	2.34	2.30	2.30	29.20	32.00	31.00	31.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	-3.13
India	6.02	00.9	6.10	6.10	1.69	1.62	1.72	1.72	10.20	9.70	10.50	10.50	0.00	0.00	0.80	8.25
Canada	98.0	66.0	0.93	0.93	5.70	6.59	6.88	6.88	4.88	6.50	6.40	6.40	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-1.55
Indonesia	3.05	2.95	3.10	3.10	1.85	1.85	1.87	1.87	5.65	5.45	5.80	5.80	0.00	0.00	0.35	6.42
Philippines	3,33	3.10	3.60	3.60	1.43	1.45	1.42	1.42	4.75	4.50	5.10	5.10	0.00	0.00	09.0	13.33
Egypt	0.75	0.80	0.75	0.75	00.9	6.15	6.27	6.27	4.50	4.94	4.70	4.70	0.00	0.00	-024	-4.86
Zimbabwe	120	120	120	120	1.67	1.50	1.83	1.83	2.00	1.80	220	2.20	00.00	0.00	0.40	22.22
Others	24.06	24.45	24.54	24.54	1.52	1.45	1.46	1.46	36.62	35.54	35.94	35.94	0.00	00.00	0.40	1.11

TABLE 6

Barley Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

		Area				Yield		ā		Production	ction		0	Change in Production	Produc	tion
Country/Region		Prel.	1994/95	5 Proj.		Prel.	1994/95	5 Proj.		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	5 Proj.				
	1992/93	1993/94	Oct	Nœ.	1992/93	1993/94	Oct	Ng.	1992/93	1993/94	Oct	Nov.	From la	From last month	From &	From last year
		Million hectares	ectares		Meti	Metric tons per hectare	r hectare		Σ	Million metric tons	ic tons		MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	72.71	74.41	72.78	74.03	2.28	2.28	2.22	2.17	165.66	169.92	161.92	160.91	-1.01	-0.62	00.6-	-5.30
United States	2.96	2.75	2.70	2.70	3.36	3.17	3.02	3.02	9.97	8.71	8.17	8.17	0.00	0.00	-0.54	-6.22
Total Foreign	69.75	71.66	70.08	71.33	2.23	2.25	2.19	2.14	155.69	161.20	153.75	152.74	-1.01	-0.65	-8.46	-5.25
European Union	11.43	10.11	10.01	9.81	3.79	4.22	3.96	3.96	43.32	42.63	39.61	38.81	08.0-	-2.02	-3.82	-8.97
Denmark	0.89	0.72	69.0	69.0	3.33	4.72	4.49	4.49	2.97	3.40	3.10	3.10	0.00	00.00	-0.30	-8.82
France	1.80	1.60	1.40	1.40	5.88	5.55	5.71	5.57	10.58	8.88	8.00	7.80	-0.20	-2.50	-1.08	-12.16
Germany	2.41	2.20	2.10	2.10	5.06	2.00	5.19	5.19	12.20	11.00	10.90	10.90	0.00	00.00	-0.10	-0.91
Italy	0.45	0.43	0.40	0.40	3.87	3.84	3.75	3.75	1.74	1.63	1.50	1.50	0.00	00.00	-0.13	-8.20
Spain	4.01	3.48	3.80	3.60	1.52	2.74	2.11	2.06	6.11	9.52	8.00	7.40	09.0-	-7.50	-2.12	-22.27
United Kingdom	1.31	1.18	1.10	1.10	5.61	5.12	5.27	5.27	7.35	6.04	5.80	5.80	0.00	00.00	-0.24	-3.97
FSU-12	25.96	28.90	28.38	29.78	1.95	1.82	1.82	1.73	50.70	52.54	51.56	51.55	-0.01	-0.01	-0.98	-1.87
Russia	14.56	15.45	15.40	16.50	1.85	1.72	1.75	1.64	26.99	26.63	27.00	27.00	0.00	00.00	0.37	1.40
Ukraine	3.45	4.22	4.70	2.00	2.93	3.20	2.98	3.00	10.11	13.50	14.00	15.00	1.00	7.14	1.50	11.11
Kazakhstan	5.72	7.00	6.10	6.10	1.49	1.02	1.00	0.84	8.51	7.15	6.10	5.10	-1.00	-16.39	-2.05	-28.65
Baltic States	1.23	0.95	0.99	1.04	1.37	2.15	1.54	1.74	1.69	2.04	1.52	1.82	0.30	19.74	-0.22	-10.61
Eastern Europe	3.67	3.74	3.77	3.77	3.11	2.89	2.98	2.98	11.44	10.81	11.23	11.23	00.0	0.00	0.43	3.93
Poland	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	2.35	2.75	2.58	2.58	2.82	3.30	3.10	3.10	0.00	00.00	-0.20	90.9-
Czechoslovakia	0.89	0.88	06.0	06.0	4.00	3.73	3.78	3.78	3.55	3.30	3.40	3.40	0.00	0.00	0.10	3.03
Romania	0.63	90.64	0.76	0.76	2.67	2.42	2.11	2.11	1.68	1.55	1.60	1.60	00.00	0.00	0.05	3.23
Canada	3.79	4.16	4.10	4.10	2.88	3.12	2.85	2.85	10.92	12.97	11.70	11.70	00.00	0.00	-1.27	-9.81
Other W. Europe	1.42	1.35	1.44	1.44	3.47	3.99	3.96	3.96	4.92	5.39	5.70	5.70	00.0	0.00	0.31	5.83
Sweden	0.43	3 0.39	0.45	0.45	2.92	4.28	3.78	3.78	1.26	1.67	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.74
Turkey	3.44	3.55	3.70	3.70	1.89	2.06	1.81	1.84	6.50	7.30	6.70	6.80	0.10	1.49	-0.50	-6.85
Australia	2.96	3.52	2.53	2.53	1.82	1.94	1.19	0.95	5.40	6.82	3.00	2.40	09.0-	-20.00	-4.45	-64.78
China	1.25	5 1.23	1.20	1.20	3.20	3.43	3.33	3.33	4.00	4.20	4.00	4.00	00.00	0.00	-0.20	-4.76
Morocco	2.23	3 2.15	2.60	2.60	0.48	0.47	1.43	1.43	1.08	1.02	3.72	3.72	0.00	0.00	2.70	265.06
India	0.95	06.0	06.0	06.0	1.79	1.68	1.78	1.78	1.70	1.51	1.60	1.60	0.00	00.00	0.09	5.96
Others	11.41	11.12	10.47	10.47	1.23	1.26	1.28	1.28	14.02	13.99	13.41	13.41	0.00	0.00	-0.58	-4.17

TABLE 7

Oats Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

		Area	ea			Yield	D			Production	ction		9	Change in Production	Produc	tion
Country/Region		Pref.	1994/95	5 Proj.		Pref.	1994/95	5 Proj.		Pret.	1994/95 Proj.	5 Proj.				
	1992/93	1993/94	Oct.	Nov.	1992/93	1993/94	Oct.	Nov.	1992/93	1993/94	Oct.	NQ.	From last month	t month	From	From last year
		Million hectares	ectares		Metr	Metric tons per hectare	r hectare	0	2	Million metric tons	ric tons		MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	20.04	19.76	19.61	19.68	1.68	1.79	1.71	1.70	33.58	35.31	33.60	33.44	-0.16	-0.48	-1.88	-5.31
United States	1.82	1.54	1.63	1.63	2.35	1.95	2.05	2.05	4.28	3.00	3.33	3.33	0.00	0.00	0.34	11.28
Total Foreign	18.22	18.23	17.98	18.05	1.61	1.77	1.68	1.67	29.30	32.32	30.26	30.10	-0.16	-0.53	-221	-6.85
FSU-12	9.85	9.80	9.80	9.90	1.42	1.49	1.41	1.39	13.97	14.62	13.78	13.78	0.00	0.00	-0.84	-5.76
Russia	8.54	8.39	8.30	8.40	1.32	1.38	1.33	1.31	11.24	11.54	11.00	11.00	00.00	0.00	-0.54	-4.67
Ukraine	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.50	2.52	2.94	2.20	2.20	1.25	1.50	1.10	1.10	0.00	00.00	-0.40	-26.67
Belarus	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	2.17	2.28	2.27	2.27	0.72	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.00	00.00	0.00	0.00
Baltic States	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.15	06.0	1.81	1.24	1.45	0.16	0.30	0.21	0.22	0.01	4.76	-0.08	-26.42
Maj. Foreign Exporters	3.08	3.05	2.89	2.89	1.95	2.27	2.13	2.06	6.02	6.93	6.16	5.96	-020	-325	76.0-	-14.03
Canada	1.24	1.34	1.50	1.50	2.28	2.65	2.50	2.50	2.82	3.55	3.75	3.75	0.00	00.00	0.20	5.66
Sweden	0.34	0.30	0.32	0.32	2.36	4.32	3.31	3.31	0.81	1.30	1.06	1.06	0.00	00.00	-024	-18.15
Australia	1.15	1.06	0.72	0.72	1.68	1.56	1.25	0.97	1.94	1.65	06.0	0.70	-020	-22.22	-0.95	-57.63
Argentina	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.29	1.25	1.29	1.29	0.45	0.44	0.45	0.45	00.00	00.00	0.01	2.97
Other Foreign	5.12	5.21	5.12	5.11	1.79	2.01	1.98	1.99	9.16	10.46	10.11	10.14	0.03	0.30	-0.32	-3.06
China	0.54	0.54	0.50	0.50	1.19	1.19	1.20	1.20	0.64	0.64	09.0	09.0	0.00	00.00	-0.04	-625
European Union	1.26	1.31	1.33	1.32	2.85	3.18	3.07	3.12	3.58	4.16	4.08	4.11	0.03	0.74	-0.05	-125
France	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	4.24	4.19	4.19	4.19	0.70	0.70	0.67	0.67	0.00	00.00	-0.03	-429
Germany	0.36	0.36	0.40	0.40	3.67	4.72	4.13	4.13	1.31	1.70	1.65	1.65	00.00	00.00	-0.05	-2.94
Italy	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.15	2.28	2.57	2.48	2.48	0.33	0.36	0.36	0.36	00.0	00.00	00.00	00.00
United Kingdom	0.11	0.10	60.0	60.0	2.00	2.00	5.39	5.39	0.53	0.50	0.49	0.49	00.0	00.00	-0.01	-3.00
Eastern Europe	1.20	1.31	1.33	1.33	1.86	2.07	2.01	2.01	2.22	2.71	2.68	2.68	0.00	00.0	-0.03	-1.11
Czechoslovakia	0.09	60.0	0.10	0.10	3.00	3.24	3.50	3.50	0.26	0.28	0.35	0.35	00.0	00.00	0.07	27.27
Poland	0.67	0.64	0.65	0.65	1.84	2.34	2.00	2.00	1.23	1.50	1.30	1.30	00.0	00.00	-020	-13.33
Yugoslavia	0.05	0.13	0.12	0.12	1.80	1.77	1.67	1.67	0.09	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-13.04
Finland	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.34	3.16	3.64	3.53	3.53	1.06	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	00.00	0.00
Norway	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	2.39	3.75	2.50	2.50	0.32	0.45	0.30	0.30	00.00	0.00	-0.15	-33.33
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.87	1.93	2.00	2.00	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.30	00.0	0.00	0.05	7.14
Others	1.51	1.46	1.35	1.35	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.71	1.06	1.03	96.0	96.0	00.0	00.00	-0.07	-6.63

TABLE 8

Rye Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

		Area	E			Yield	ld			Production	ction		Cha	Change in Production	oduction	
Country/Region		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	. Proj.		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	5 Proj.		Prel.	1994/9	1994/95 Proj.				
	1992/93	1993/94	Oct.	Nov.	1992/93	1993/94	Oct.	Nov.	1992/93	1993/94	Oct	Nov.	From last month	month	From last year	t year
		Million hectares	ectares		Met	Metric tons per hectare	er hectare			Million metric tons	tric tons		MMT P	Percent	MMT	Percent
	7	0	0		C	C				0000		7000	000	0	1	7.0
Diot.	1.0	20.21	0.00	11.0	20.7 40.0	Z	4 70	4 70	00.02	00.00	56.03	46.22	670-	07-0	21.0	7741-
Total Foreign	13.94	12.67	10.39	10.28	0.03	2.04	2.15	2.1.5	28.35	0.26 25.80	22.35	92.0	00.0	0.00	0.02	- 14.50
igial roleigii	15.51	10.21	600	070	SD: N	7.04	2.7	2.7	CC.02	00.62	CC 23	00.22	670-	<u> </u>	17.0-	1
FSU-12	9.71	8.12	5.76	5.76	1.92	1.75	1.76	1.76	18.64	14.20	10.11	10.11	00.00	00.00	-4.09	-28.78
Russia	7.57	5.99	3.90	3.90	1.83	1,53	1.67	1.67	13.89	9.15	6.50	6.50	00.00	00.00	-2.65	-28.97
Ukraine	0.50	0.50	0.35	0.35	2.32	2.41	2.00	2.00	1.16	120	0.70	0.70	00.00	00.00	-0.50	-41.67
Belarus	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.00	3.06	2.93	2.40	2.40	3.06	3.00	2.40	2.40	00.00	00.00	09.0-	-20.00
Baltic States	0.35	0.42	0.38	0.29	2.23	1.93	2.00	1.74	0.79	0.81	92.0	0.50	-0.26	-34.21	-0.31	-38.35
Major Exporter																
Canada	0.14	0.16	0.19	0.19	1.92	1.98	2.11	2.11	0.27	0.32	0.40	0.40	0.00	00.00	0.08	25.39
Other Foreign	3.74	3.97	4.06	4.04	2.31	2.64	2.73	2.73	99.8	10.47	11.08	11.05	-0.03	-0.27	0.58	5,51
Eastern Europe	227	2.45	2.48	2.48	1.98	2.26	2.29	2.29	4.51	5.54	5.68	5.68	00.00	00.00	0.14	2.62
Hungary	0.07	0.07	60.0	60.0	2.00	1.57	222	2.22	0.14	0.11	0.20	0.20	00.0	00.00	0.09	81.82
Poland	2.03	2.20	220	2.20	1.96	227	2.27	227	3.98	5.00	2.00	2.00	00.00	00.00	0.00	00.00
Czechoslovakia	60.0	0.10	0.10	0.10	2.90	3.00	3.50	3.50	0.26	0.30	0.35	0.35	00.0	00.00	0.05	16.67
European Union	1.06	1.07	1.15	1.13	3.17	3.73	3.93	3,98	3.37	3.99	4.53	4.50	-0.03	99.0-	0.50	12.62
Denmark	60.0	0.08	60.0	60.0	3.50	4.25	4.22	422	0.31	0.32	0.38	0.38	00.0	00.00	90.0	17.65
France	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	3.94	3.80	3.60	3.60	0.21	0.19	0.18	0.18	00.00	00.00	-0.01	-526
Germany	0.62	99.0	0.74	0.74	3.94	4.52	4.73	4.73	2.42	2.98	3.50	3.50	00.00	00.00	0.52	17 29
Spain	0.19	0.17	0.17	0.15	124	1.75	1.47	1.47	0.23	0.30	0.25	0.22	-0.03	-12.00	-0.08	-26.67
Other W. Europe	0.12	0.15	0.13	0.13	3.91	4.15	4.09	4.09	0.47	0.61	0.52	0.52	00.00	0.00	60.0-	-14.75
Austria	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	4.03	4.14	4.00	4.00	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.28	00.00	00.00	-0.01	-3.45
Sweden	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04	4.12	4.60	4.50	4.50	0.14	0.23	0.18	0.18	00.00	00.00	-0.05	-21.74
Turkey	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.41	1.39	1.47	1.47	0.24	0.23	0.25	0.25	00.00	00.00	0.05	8.70
Others	0.12	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.65	0.74	0.73	0.73	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	00.0-	00.00	00.0-	-1.98

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TABLE 9

Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

		Area	g			Yield	p			Production	ction		Cha	nge in Pr	Change in Production	
Country/Region		Prel.	1994/95	5 Proj.		Prei.	1994/95	5 Proj.		Prel.	1994/95	5 Proj.				
	1992/93	1993/94	Oct.	Nov.	1992/93	1993/94	Oct.	Nov.	1992/93 1993/94	993/94	Oct.	Nov.	From last month	nonth	From last year	t year
		Million hectares	ctares		Metr	Metric tons per hectare	r hectare			Million m	Million metric tons	S	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	40.06	37.72	37.88	37.70	1.61	1.41	1.51	1.51	64.47	53.09	57.22	26.77	-0.45	67.0-	3.68	6.93
United States	4.92	3.84	3.76	3.57	4.57	3.76	4.32	4.45	22.46	14.45	16.27	15.79	-0.48	-2.94	1.36	9.46
Total Foreign	35.15	33.88	34.12	34.13	1.20	1.14	1.20	1.20	42.02	38.67	40.96	40.98	0.03	90.0	2.31	5.99
India	13.11	12.95	12.80	12.80	0.99	0.91	0.98	0.98	12.96	11.80	12.50	12.50	0.00	00.0	0.70	5.93
China	1.30	1.34	1.50	1.50	3.65	3.73	3.87	3.87	4.74	2.00	5.80	5.80	0.00	00.00	0.80	16.00
Mexico	0.70	09.0	0.62	0.62	3.40	3.40	3.39	3.39	2.38	2.04	2.10	2.10	0.00	00.00	90.0	2.94
Nigeria	4.80	4.60	4.60	4.60	0.79	0.80	0.83	0.83	3.80	3.70	3.80	3.80	0.00	00.00	0.10	2.70
Sudan	4.50	3.70	4.00	4.00	06.0	0.65	0.75	0.75	4.05	2.40	3.00	3.00	0.00	00.00	09.0	25.00
Argentina	0.72	0.65	0.65	0.65	3.95	3.51	3.54	3.54	2.83	2.27	2.30	2.30	0.00	00.00	0.03	1.32
Australia	0.43	0.50	0.70	0.70	1.28	1.83	2.00	2.00	0.55	0.92	1.40	1.40	0.00	00.00	0.48	52.67
Ethiopia	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	1.41	1.30	1.24	1.24	1.30	1.20	1.15	1.15	0.00	00.00	-0.05	-4.17
Colombia	0.20	0.24	0.25	0.25	3.08	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.62	0.72	0.75	0.75	0.00	00.00	0.03	4.17
Venezuela	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	2.20	1.80	1.80	1.80	0.53	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	00.00	0.00	00.0
Egypt	0.13	0.14	0.13	0.13	4.73	5.29	4.62	4.62	0.62	0.74	09.0	09.0	0.00	00.00	-0.14	-18.92
Yemen	0.61	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	00.00	0.00	00.00
Tanzania	0.65	0.68	0.65	0.65	0.92	0.74	0.80	08.0	09.0	0.50	0.52	0.52	0.00	00.00	0.05	4.00
Niger	1.50	1.50	1.30	1.30	0.27	0.23	0.35	0.35	0.40	0.35	0.45	0.45	0.00	00.0	0.10	28.57
Rep. of South Africa	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.15	2.52	2.68	2.50	2.50	0.43	0.43	0.38	0.38	0.00	00.00	90.0-	-13.19
Thailand	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.16	1.07	1.20	1.25	1.25	0.15	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.00	00.0	0.05	11.11
Others	21.90	20.78	21.16	21.17	1.32	1 28	1 34	1 34	28 91	26.60	28.26	28 28	0 03	000	1 50	20 2

TABLE 10

Rice Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

		Area	3a			Yield (Rough)	(ybnc		d.	Production (Milled)	n (Mille	J)		Change in Production	Producti	no
Country/Region		Prel.	1994/95	5 Proj.		Prel.	1994/95	Proj.		Pref.	1994/95	5 Proj.				
	1992/93	1993/94	Oct.	Nov	1992/93	1993/94	Oct.	Nov	1992/93	1993/94	Oct.	Nov	From last month	month	From last year	t year
		Million hectares	ectares		Met	Metric tons per hectare	r hectare			Million metric tons	etric tons	40	H	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	145.21	144.16	144.92	144.84	3.59	3.60	3.60	3.61	352.55	349.97	352.06	352.85	0.79	0.22	2.88	0.82
United States	1.27	1.15	1.31	1.34	6.43	6.18	6.64	89.9	5.70	4.96	6.11	6.24	0.13	2.18	1.28	25.86
Total Foreign	143.94	143.02	143.61	143.50	3.57	3.58	3.57	3.58	346.84	345.01	345.96	346.61	99.0	0.19	1.60	0.46
Major Exporters	22.52	22.73	23.40	23.35	2.65	2.72	2.70	2.74	38.36	39.60	40.55	40.95	0.40	0.99	1.35	3.41
Vietnam	6.51		6.50	6.45	3.33	3.47	3.46	3.46	14.32	14.65	14.85	14.75	-0.10	79.0-	0.10	0.68
Thailand	9.18	8.70	9.20	9.20	2.17	2.12	2.17	2.22	13.15	12.20	13.20	13.50	0.30	2.27	1.30	10.66
Burma	4.86	5.44	5.50	5.50	2.76	2.77	2.82	2.82	7.77	8.75	9.00	9.00	00.00	00.00	0.25	2.86
Pakistan	1.97	2.19	2.20	2.20	2.37	2.74	2.39	2.52	3.12	4.00	3.50	3.70	0.20	5.71	-0.30	-7.50
Major Importers	14.58	14.48	14.03	14.02	4.17	4.15	4.13	4.12	40.57	40.08	38.73	38.67	90.0-	-0.15	-1.41	-3.52
Indonesia	11.10	11.00	10.54	10.54	4.34	4.38	4.35	4.35	31.35	31.32	29.80	29.80	00.00	00.00	-1.52	-4.85
Rep. of Korea	1.16	1.14	1.12	1.12	6.27	5.73	6.10	6.10	5.33	4.75	2.00	2.00	00.00	00.00	0.25	5.26
European Union	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.33	5.98	5.74	5.86	5.74	1.40	1.28	1.29	1.23	90.0-	-4.65	-0.05	-3.83
Iran	0.65	9.00	0.65	0.65	3.46	3.81	3.70	3.70	1.50	1.65	1.60	1.60	00.00	00.00	-0.05	-3.03
Nigeria	0.65	99.0	69.0	0.69	1.28	1.42	1.21	1.21	0.50	0.58	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-13.79
Other Foreign	106.85	105.81	106.18	106.14	3.88	3.89	3.90	3.90	267.92	265.33	266.68	266.99	0.32	0.12	1.66	0.63
China	32.09	30.36	30.00	30.00	5.80	5.82	5.79	5.79	130.35	124.39	121.50	121.50	00.0	00.00	-2.89	-2.32
India	41.40	42.20	42.50	42.50	2.63	2.77	2.75	2.75	72.61	78.00	78.00	78.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
Bangladesh	10.16	3 10.02	10.00	10.00	2.71	2.67	2.70	2.70	18.34	17.87	18.00	18.00	00.00	00.00	0.14	0.76
Japan	2.11	2.14	2.20	2.20	6.28	4.58	89.9	6.81	9.65	7.13	10.70	10.90	0.20	1.87	3.77	52.90
Brazil	4.38	3 4.28	4.25	4.25	2.26	2.44	2.35	2.35	6.73	7.10	6.80	6.80	00.00	0.00	-0.30	-423
Philippines	3.24	3.20	3.40	3.40	2.94	2.93	2.85	2.90	6.18	6.10	6.30	6.40	0.10	1.59	0.30	4.92
Taiwan	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	5.19	5.50	5.12	5.12	1.50	1.64	1.50	1.50	00.00	00.00	-0.14	-8.54
FSU-12	0.62	2 0.62	09.0	0.55	3.06	3.16	3.15	3.01	1.23	1.27	1.22	1.07	-0.15	-12.32	-020	-15.57
Russia	0.27	7 0.26	0.25	0.20	2.85	2.96	3.08	2.69	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.35	-0.15	-30.00	-0.15	-30.00
Australia	0.13	3 0.13	0.13	0.13	7.64	8.20	8.34	8.34	0.68	0.77	0.78	0.78	00.00	00.00	0.00	0.13
Others	12.33	3 12.46	12.71	12.71	2.67	2.71	2.75	2.77	20.67	21.07	21.88	22.05	0.17	0.76	0.98	4.66

November 1994

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

TABLE 11

World and Selected Countries and Regions

		Area	ja			Yield	P			Production	ction		S	Change in	Production	L
Country/Region		Prel.	1994/95	٥		Prel.	95	Proj.		Prel.	1994/95	٩				
	1992/93	1993/94	Oct	NQ.	1992/93	1993/94	Oct	Ng.	1992/93	1993/94	Oct	Nœ.	From last month	t month	From last year	tyear
	2	Million hectares	tares		Met	Metric tons per hectare	r hectare		Z	Million metric tons	ic tons		MMT	Percent	TMM	Percent
World Total 1/	1		1	1				1	227.28	226.86	251.38	251.80	0.41	0.16	24.93	10.99
Total Foreign 1/	1	1		1	-		1	1	158.87	167.42	173.56	172.14	-1.42	-0.82	4.72	2.82
Copra	1		1-	1		1			4.84	4.82	4.99	4.99	00.0	00.00	0.17	3.48
Palm Kemel			1					1	4.00	4.21	4.34	4.30	-0.04	-0.92	60.0	2.09
Major Oilseeds 2/	145.46	148.07	155.26	155.01	1.50	1.47	1.56	1.56	218.44	217.83	242.05	242.51	0.45	0.19	24.68	11.33
United States 2/	29.63	30.13	32.11	32.16	2.31	1.97	2.42	2.48	68.41	59.45	77.83	99.62	1.83	2.35	20.21	34.00
Foreign Oilseeds 2/	115.84	117.94	123.15	122.85	1,30	1.34	1,33	1,33	150.04	158.38	164.23	162.85	-1.38	-0.84	4.47	2,82
	23 83	24.09	24 90	24 90	1 39	1 59	1 50	7	33.04	38.20	37.25	37.51	0.26	0 70	-0 78	-2 03
Brazil	11.93	12.58	12.85	12.85	1.96	2.01	1.92	1.92	23.38	25.33	24.69	24.69	0.00	00.00	-0.64	-2.53
India	27.92	28.41	28.70	28.70	0.81	0.80	0.81	0.81	22.68	22.72	23.34	23.34	0.00	00.00	0.61	2.71
Argentina	7.64	8.01	8.64	8.64	1.95	2.01	1.94	1.94	14.91	16.10	16.78	16.78	0.00	00.0	0.67	4.17
FSU-12	8.99	8.88	8.99	8.90	1.15	1.13	1.19	1.09	10.32	10.05	10.68	29.6	-1.01	-9.47	-0.38	-3.78
Russia	3.71	3.66	3.87	3.80	1.01	0.92	0.98	0.88	3.74	3.35	3.80	3.36	-0.44	-11.58	0.01	0.30
Ukraine	1.78	1.78	1.79	1.79	1.36	1.33	1.32	1.10	2.45	2.38	2.37	1.97	-0.40	-16.91	-0.41	-17.26
Uzbekistan	1.67	1.63	1.50	1.50	1.42	1.52	1.68	1.65	2.38	2.49	2.53	2.49	-0.04	-1.62	00.00	0.16
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	1.25	1.29	1.41	1.34	0.71	0.74	0.80	0.76	-0.04	-4.99	0.02	21 58
European Union	5.71	5.59	5.83	5.86	2.06	191	2.10	2.07	11.77	10.71	12.25	12.14	-0.11	16.0-	1.43	13.35
France	1.71	1.44	1.75	1.75	2.33	2.35	2.46	2.46	3.99	3.38	4.31	4.31	0.00	00.00	0.93	27.43
Italy	0.48	0.29	0.40	0.42	2.78	2.81	2.93	2.59	1.34	0.82	1.17	1.10	-0.07	-6.41	0.27	33.37
Germany	1.07	1.09	1.26	1.26	2.62	2.81	5.66	5.66	2.79	3.06	3.35	3.35	0.00	00.0	0.29	9.47
Spain	1.47	1.74	1.34	1.34	1.02	0.73	0.91	0.88	1.50	1.28	1.22	1.18	-0.04	-3.20	-0.10	-7.88
United Kingdom	0.45	0.38	0.41	0.41	2.73	2.83	2.68	2.68	1.15	1.06	1.11	1.11	0.00	00.00	0.05	4.25
Indonesia	2.07	2.15	2.19	2.13	1.23	1.25	1.24	1.24	2.54	2.69	2.73	2.64	60.0-	-3.15	-0.05	-1.68
Pakistan	3.31	3.27	3.27	3.27	1.05	26.0	1.11	1.04	3.49	3.17	3.61	3.39	-0.22	-6.04	0.22	7.11
Eastern Europe	2.63	2.45	2.33	2.31	1.50	1.50	1.70	1.69	3.96	3.67	3.96	3.91	-0.05	-1.31	0.24	09'9
Poland	0.42	0.35	0.35	0.34	1.81	1.70	1.86	2.02	0.76	09.0	0.65	0.68	0.03	4.31	0.08	13.95
Romania	0.73	0.67	0.64	0.64	1.02	1.19	1.47	1.34	0.75	0.79	0.94	0.86	-0.08	-8.50	0.07	8.71
Hungary	0.48	0.43	0.44	0.44	1.74	1.74	1.95	1.95	0.84	0.75	0.85	0.85	0.00	00.00	0.10	13.18
Turkey	1.41	1.21	1.35	1.35	1.43	1.47	1.47	1.47	2.02	1.77	1.98	1.98	0.00	00.00	0.21	11.63
Philippines	0.07	0.07	0.08	80.0	0.74	62.0	0.72	0.72	0.05	90.0	90.0	90.0	0.00	00.00	00.0	7.27
Paraguay	1.29	1.46	1.48	1.48	1.57	1.40	1.43	1.43	2.02	2.04	2.12	2.12	0.00	00.00	0.08	3.67
Mexico	0.45	0.35	0.46	0.45	1.73	1.85	1.79	1.79	0.77	0.64	0.83	0.81	-0.02	-2.29	0.17	26.09
Others	15.06	14.52	15.40	15.25	0.91	0.95	0.92	0.92	13.68	13.74	14.21	14.07	-0.14	86.0-	0.33	2.44

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

Soybean Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

		Area	32			Yield				Production	ction		O	Change in	in Production	n
Country/Region		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	Proj.		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	Proj.		Pret.	1994/95 Proj.	Proj.				
	1992/93	1993/94	Oct	NQ.	1992/93	1993/94	Oct	NQ.	1992/93	1993/94	Oct	Nov.	From last month	t month	From last year	st year
		Million hectares	tares		Metr	Metric tons per hectare	rhectare		Z.	Million metric tons	ic tons		MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
			0.70	1	0	4		L	7 7 7		7	, C	1		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	9
World	26.61		51.88	61.78	2.07	58.L	21.2	2.15	11.711	10.011	131.29	132.56	1.26	98.0	15.95	13.67
United States	23.55	23.18	24.57	24.61	2.53	2.19	2.72	2.79	59.55	50.86	06.99	68.65	1.75	2.62	17.80	34.99
Total Foreign	33.07	37.26	37.32	37.17	1.74	1.76	1.73	1.72	57.56	65.75	64.40	63.91	-0.49	92.0-	-1.85	-2.81
Major Exporters	16.51	17.75	17.88	17.88	3.35	2.14	2.12	2.12	35.60	38.00	37.95	37.95	00.00	0.00	-0.05	-0.13
Brazil	10.63	11.40	11.40	11.40	2.12	2.15	2.08	2.08	22.50	24.50	23.70	23.70	00.00	00.00	-0.80	-3.27
Argentina	4.90	5.30	5.40	5.40	2.32	2.21	2.30	2.30	11.35	11.70	12.40	12.40	00.00	00.00	0.70	5.98
Paraguay	0.98	1.05	1.08	1.08	1.79	1.71	1.72	1.72	1.75	1.80	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.05	2.78
Other Foreign	16.56	19.51	19.45	19.29	1.33	1.42	1.36	1.35	21.96	27.75	26.45	25.96	-0.49	-1.86	-1.80	-6.48
China	7.22	9.70	9.70	9.70	1.43	1.58	1.42	1.42	10.30	15.31	13.80	13.80	00.00	00.00	-1.51	-9.86
Canada	0.56	0.72	0.83	0.83	2.48	2.57	5.66	2.66	1.39	1.85	2.21	2.21	00.00	00.00	0.36	19.46
Eastern Europe	0.30	0.20	0.18	0.18	1.06	1.29	1.53	1.53	0.32	0.26	0.28	0.28	00.00	00.00	0.05	7.28
European Union	0.42	0.23	0.32	0.30	2.84	3.06	3.18	2.85	1.18	0.70	1.00	0.84	-0.16	-15.97	0.14	20.11
India	3.63	4.25	3.90	3.90	0.86	0.94	0.83	0.83	3.11	4.00	3.25	3.25	00.00	00.00	-0.75	-18.75
Indonesia	1.44	1.48	1.50	1.44	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.13	1.65	1.70	1.72	1.63	60.0-	-5.00	-0.07	-3.88
FSU-12	0.79	0.75	0.78	0.71	0.81	0.86	0.95	0.70	0.63	0.65	0.74	0.50	-0.24	-32.65	-0.15	-23.49
Russia	0.65	0.63	0.65	0.58	0.78	0.80	0.92	0.62	0.51	0.50	09.0	0.36	-0.24	-40.00	-0.14	-27.57
Ukraine	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.78	1.25	1.13	1.13	0.08	0.10	60.0	60.0	00.00	00.00	-0.01	-10.00
Mexico	0.31	0.22	0.23	0.23	1.88	2.15	2.17	2.17	0.57	0.47	0.49	0.49	00.0	00.00	0.05	3.81
Thailand	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.36	1.40	1.28	1.39	1.39	0.48	0.45	0.50	0.50	00.00	00.00	0.05	11.11
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
Japan	0.11	60.0	0.08	0.08	1.71	1.16	1.38	1.38	0.19	0.10	0.11	0.11	00.00	00.00	0.01	8.91
Bolivia	0.24	0.27	0.30	0.30	1.96	1.93	1.83	1.83	0.47	0.52	0.55	0.55	00.00	0.00	0.03	5.77
Rep. of Korea	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	1.68	1.45	1.55	1.55	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
Colombia	0.05	90.0	90.0	90.0	2.11	2.04	2.12	2.12	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.00	00.00	0.05	13.39
Others	0.72	0.74	0.77	0.76	1.38	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.00	1.06	1.10	1.10	00.0-	-0.45	0.04	3.49

TABLE 13

Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

		Area	Ø			Yield	p			Production	tion		O	Change in	in Production	ion
Country/Region		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	Proj.		Prel.	1994/95	Proj.		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	Proj.				
	1992/93	1993/94	Oct	N S	1992/93 1	1993/94	Oct	Nœ.	1992/93	1993/94	Oct	Ng.	From la	From last month	From le	From last year
		Million hectares	ectares		Met	Metric tons p	per hectare	0	2	Million metric tons	tric tons		MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	32.34	30.45	32.61	32.59	0.98	0.97	1.02	1.02	31.61	29.46	33.28	33.20	-0.08	-0.25	3.74	12.7
United States Total Foreign	4.51	5.17	5.43	5.44	1.25 0.93	1.11	1.25	1.26	5.65 25.96	5.75	6.81	6.87	0.06	0.87	1.11	19.31
China	6.84	2.00	5.55	5.55	1.12	1.27	1.33	1.38	7.66	6.37	7.40	7.66	0.26	3.54	1.29	20.28
FSU-12	2.89	2.82	2.70	2.70	1.27	1.36	1.50	1.45	3.68	3.84	4.05	3.93	-0.12	-3.01	60.0	2.35
Uzbekistan	1.67	1.63	1.50	1.50	1.42	1.52	1.68	1.66	2.37	2.48	2.53	2.48	-0.04	-1.62	00.00	0.16
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	1.25	1.29	1.41	1.34	0.71	0.74	08.0	92.0	-0.04	-4.99	0.05	2.70
Pakistan	2.84	2.81	2.80	2.80	1.09	0.98	1.14	1.06	3.08	2.74	3.18	2.96	-0.22	-6.86	0.23	8.22
India	7.54	7.32	7.70	7.70	0.62	0.56	0.58	0.58	4.67	4.10	4.44	4.44	00.00	00.0	0.34	8.32
Brazil	1.22	1.09	1.35	1.35	09.0	0.62	0.61	0.61	0.73	0.67	0.83	0.83	00.00	00.0	0.16	23.51
Turkey	0.64	0.56	0.57	0.57	1.40	1.60	1.59	1.59	0.89	0.89	0.91	0.91	00.00	00.00	0.01	1.23
African Franc Zone	1.24	1.17	1.28	1.28	0.77	0.75	0.82	0.87	96.0	0.88	1.05	1.12	00.00	00.0	0.24	27.82
Australia	0.26	0.27	0.23	0.20	2.02	1.88	1.78	1.85	0.53	0.50	0.40	0.37	-0.03	-7.50	-0.13	-25.55
Egypt	0.36	0.37	0.31	0.31	1.50	1.83	1.63	1.63	0.54	0.68	0.51	0.51	00.00	00.0	-0.17	-25.59
Argentina	0.33	0.48	0.70	0.70	0.77	0.84	92.0	92.0	0.25	0.40	0.54	0.54	00.00	0.00	0.13	32.43
Paraguay	0.27	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.87	0.54	0.61	0.61	0.23	0.20	0.22	0.22	00.00	00.00	0.02	12.63
Greece	0.28	0.35	0.38	0.38	1.57	1.55	1.50	1.37	0.43	0.54	0.57	0.52	-0.05	-9.33	-0.03	-5.16
Syria	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.19	2.25	2.21	2.21	2.04	0.48	0.43	0.42	0.39	-0.03	-7.86	-0.04	-10.00
Mexico	0.04	0.03	0.14	0.14	1.79	1.61	1.56	1.56	0.08	0.05	0.22	0.22	00.00	00.00	0.17	338.00
Colombia	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.12	76.0	1.12	1.03	1.03	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.12	00.00	0.00	0.05	23.00
Sudan	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.17	0.99	06.0	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.12	0.19	0.19	0.00	00.00	0.07	56.56
Others	2 62	0 03	2 62	000	0	l										

TABLE 14

Peanut Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

		Area	ರ			Yield				Production	tion		Ch	Change in F	in Production	nc
Country/Region		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	Proj.		Prel.	1994/95	Proj.		Prel.	1994/95	Proj.				
	1992/93	1993/94	Oct.	Nov.	1992/93	1993/94	Oct.	No.	1992/93	1993/94	Oct.	No.	From last month	t month	From la	From last year
		Million hectares	ectares		Metr	Metric tons per hectare	r hectare			Million metric tons	tric tons		MM	Percent	MM	Percent
World	19.34	19.49	19.60	19.58	1.19	1.23	1.25	1.25	23.05	23.99	24.43	24.43	0.00	00.0	0.44	1.84
United States	0.68	0.68	0.65	0.65	2.87	2.25	2.85	2.91	1.94	1.54	1.87	1.88	0.05	0.91	0.34	22.29
Total Foreign	18.66	18.80	18.95	18.93	1.13	1.19	1.19	1.19	21.10	22.45	22.57	22.55	-0.02	-0.08	0.10	0.44
India	8.35	8.37	8.50	8.50	1.06	0.91	1.04	1.04	8.85	7.63	8.80	8.80	0.00	0.00	1.17	15.39
China	2.99	3.38	3.20	3.20	1.99	2.49	2.28	2.28	5.95	8.42	7.30	7.30	0.00	0.00	-1.12	-13.30
Indonesia	0.62	0.65	0.67	0.67	1.43	1.51	1.49	1.49	0.89	0.98	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	2.04
Senegal	0.93	0.78	0.85	0.85	0.63	0.81	0.75	0.75	0.58	0.63	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.60
Burma	0.48	0.45	0.48	0.48	0.89	0.83	0.89	0.89	0.43	0.37	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.05	12.83
Argentina	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.14	1.91	1.92	1.78	1.78	0.21	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-4.00
Sudan	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	00.00	00.00
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	00.0	00.00
Nigeria	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	00.0	00.00
Vietnam	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.98	1.36	1.36	1.36	0.30	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	00.00	00.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.16	0.11	0.15	0.15	1.05	1.64	0.97	76.0	0.17	0.18	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-22.22
Brazil	0.09	0.09	60.0	60.0	1.69	1.67	1.67	1.67	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	00.00	0.00	00.00	00.00
Thailand	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Burkina Faso	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	69.0	69.0	0.70	0.70	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	00.00	0.00	00.00	3.23
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	00.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	00.00	00.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' hoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	00.0	00.00	00.00	0.00
Gambia	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.26	1.16	1.11	1.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	00.0	00.00	-0.01	-4.55
Mexico	0.00	0.09	60.0	0.08	1.31	1.28	1.28	1.20	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.10	-0.02	-16.52	-0.05	-16.52
Others	1.92	1.93	1.96	1.95	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	1.57	1.57	1.61	1.61	00.0	0.12	0.04	2.29

TABLE 15

Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Helican hectares Million hectares Million hectares Million hectares Million hectares Metric 17.57 17.85 18.73 18.70 1.21 0.84 1.01 1.33 1.33 1.41 16.73 16.84 17.40 17.36 1.20 2.89 2.92 3.10 3.10 1.06 1.63 1.64 1.65 1.65 1.40 2.89 2.92 3.10 3.10 1.06 1.63 2.84 2.69 2.73 1.51 0.99 0.82 0.98 0.98 2.14 1.37 1.70 1.24 1.24 0.98 0.12 0.12 0.17 0.21 2.16 1.71 1.70 1.59 1.59 1.59 0.43 0.39 0.40 0.40 1.77 0.56 0.59 0.58 0.58 1.10 0.48 0.47 0.40 0.40 1.21 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 2.30 0.07 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.07 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.07 0.08 0.09 0.09 0.09				-			rieio				Production	CIIOII		5	Oliminge III	וסממממוו	111
Million hectares Million hectares 17.57 17.85 18.73 18.70 1.2 0.84 1.01 1.33 1.33 1.4 16.73 16.84 17.40 17.36 1.5 2.89 2.92 3.10 3.10 1.0 1.63 1.64 1.65 1.65 1.65 2.30 2.10 2.40 2.40 1.0 2.63 2.84 2.69 2.73 1.8 0.99 0.82 0.98 0.98 2.2 1.37 1.70 1.24 1.24 0.8 0.12 0.12 0.17 0.21 2.0 0.43 0.39 0.40 0.40 1.59 1.59 0.48 0.47 0.40 0.40 1.8 0.70 0.56 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.71 0.71 0.75 0.75 0.75 1.8 0.70 0.81 0.71 0.75 0.70 1.4 0.81 0.71 0.75 0.70 0.8 0.70 0.58 0.70 0.70 0.8 0.40 0.40 0.40 0.8	-		Prel.	1994/95	Proj.		Prel.	1994/95	Proj.		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	Proj.				
Million hectares 17.57 17.85 18.73 18.70 1.2 0.84 1.01 1.33 1.33 1.3 16.73 16.84 17.40 17.36 1.2 2.89 2.92 3.10 3.10 1.1 1.63 1.64 1.65 1.65 1.65 1.65 2.30 2.10 2.40 2.40 1.24 1.37 1.70 1.24 1.24 0.3 0.12 0.12 0.17 0.21 2.7 ope 1.71 1.70 1.59 1.59 1.59 0.43 0.39 0.40 0.40 1.7 wakia 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.70 0.58 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.58 0.70 0.70 0.90 th Africa 0.40 0.40 0.40 0.40 0.70 0.58 0.70 0.70 0.80	2		1993/94	Oct	Nov.		1993/94	Oct	Nœ.	1992/93	1993/94	Oct	Nov.	From last month	t month	From last year	t year
nion 2.63 2.92 3.10 3.10 1.21 1.21 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1.20 1			Million he	ctares		Met	nic tons pe	er hectar	۵		Million metric tons	etric tons		MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
nion 2.63 1.01 1.33 1.33 1.41 1 4.98 5.02 5.21 5.19 1.14 1 2.89 2.92 3.10 3.10 1.06 0 1.63 1.64 1.65 1.65 1.40 1 2.30 2.10 2.40 2.40 1.35 1 0.99 0.82 0.98 0.98 2.14 2 0.12 0.12 0.17 0.21 2.16 2 0.43 0.39 0.40 0.40 1.77 1 a 0.20 0.20 0.16 0.16 1.86 2 0.48 0.47 0.40 0.40 1.21 0 0.48 0.47 0.40 0.40 1.21 0 0.48 0.71 0.75 0.75 1.82 1 0.70 0.58 0.58 0.59 1.82 1 0.70 0.58 0.70 0.70 1.40 1 2.09 2.30 2.40 2.40 0.51 1.80 1 0.40 0.70 0.58 0.59 0.59 1 0.70 0.58 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.51 1 0.70 0.58 0.70 0.70 0.51 1 0.70 0.38 0.40 0.40 0.91 1		17.57	17.85	18.73	18.70	1.21	1.17	1.25	1.22	21.32	20.96	23.51	22.77	-0.74	-3.16	1.81	8.62
16.73 16.84 17.40 17.36 1.20 4.98 5.02 5.21 5.19 1.14 2.89 2.92 3.10 3.10 1.06 1.63 1.64 1.65 1.65 1.40 2.30 2.10 2.40 2.40 1.35 2.30 2.10 2.40 2.73 1.51 0.99 0.82 0.98 0.98 2.14 1.37 1.70 1.24 1.24 0.98 0.12 0.12 0.17 0.21 2.16 0.43 0.39 0.40 0.40 1.77 0.56 0.59 0.58 0.58 1.10 a 0.20 0.20 0.16 0.16 1.86 0.48 0.47 0.40 0.40 1.21 wakia 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 2.09 2.30 2.40 2.40 0.51 th Africa 0.40 0.38 0.40 0.50 0.70 0.58 0.70 0.70 0.51	States	0.84	1.01	1.33	1.33	1.41	1.16	1.55	1.55	1.18	1.18	2.07	2.07	0.00	00.00	0.89	75.38
12 4.98 5.02 5.21 5.19 1.14 ssia 2.89 2.92 3.10 3.10 1.06 atine 1.63 1.64 1.65 1.65 1.40 rtina 2.30 2.10 2.40 2.40 1.35 sean Union 2.63 2.84 2.69 2.73 1.51 nce 0.99 0.82 0.98 0.98 2.14 vin 1.37 1.70 1.24 1.24 0.98 vin 0.12 0.12 0.17 0.21 2.16 rn Europe 1.71 1.70 1.59 1.59 1.42 ngary 0.43 0.39 0.40 0.40 1.77 nania 0.20 0.20 0.58 0.58 1.10 schoslovakia 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 2.30 v 2.09 2.30 2.40 2.40 0.57 0.57 of South Africa 0.40 0.40 0.40 0.90 0.91 0.91	oreign	16.73	16.84	17.40	17.36	1.20	1.17	1.23	1.19	20.14	19.78	21.44	20.70	-0.74	-3.47	0.92	4.64
-12 4.98 5.02 5.21 5.19 1.14 ssia 2.89 2.92 3.10 3.10 1.06 atine 1.63 1.64 1.65 1.65 1.06 ntina 2.30 2.10 2.40 2.40 1.35 sean Union 2.63 2.84 2.69 2.73 1.51 nce 0.99 0.82 0.98 0.98 2.14 sin 1.37 1.70 1.24 1.24 0.98 rin 0.12 0.12 0.17 0.21 2.16 rin 1.37 1.70 1.24 1.24 0.98 rin 0.12 0.12 0.17 0.21 2.16 rin 1.71 1.70 1.59 1.59 1.42 rigary 0.43 0.39 0.40 0.40 1.21 gania 0.20 0.20 0.16 0.16 1.86 rchoslavia 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 rchoslovakia 0.70 0.70																	
ssia 2.89 2.92 3.10 3.10 1.06 atine 1.63 1.64 1.65 1.65 1.65 1.60 tina 2.30 2.10 2.40 2.40 1.35 sean Union 2.63 2.84 2.69 2.73 1.51 nce 0.99 0.82 0.98 0.98 2.14 nce 0.99 0.82 0.98 0.98 2.14 tin 1.37 1.70 1.24 1.24 0.98 tin 0.12 0.12 0.17 0.21 0.98 tin 0.12 0.17 0.21 0.40 tannia 0.63 0.39 0.40 0.40 1.77 nania 0.20 0.20 0.16 0.16 1.21 garia 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 schoslovakia 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.75 1.40 y 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.71 to 209 2.30 2.40	12	4.98	5.02	5.21	5.19	1.14	1.05	1.08	96.0	5.69	5.30	5.64	4.99	-0.65	-11.52	-0.31	-5.80
aine 1.63 1.64 1.65 1.65 1.65 1.40 utina 2.30 2.10 2.40 2.40 1.35 nce 0.99 0.82 0.98 0.98 2.14 nce 0.99 0.82 0.98 0.98 2.14 nce 0.99 0.82 0.98 0.98 2.14 nce 0.12 0.12 0.17 0.21 2.14 nce 0.12 0.12 0.17 0.21 2.16 rin 1.37 1.70 1.59 1.59 1.42 nania 0.43 0.39 0.40 0.40 1.77 nania 0.20 0.20 0.16 0.16 1.21 gania 0.48 0.47 0.40 0.40 1.21 schoslovakia 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 2.30 y 0.70 0.75 0.75 0.75 1.40 schoslovakia 0.40 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 of South Africa <th>Sia</th> <th>2.89</th> <th>2.92</th> <th>3.10</th> <th>3.10</th> <th>1.06</th> <th>0.94</th> <th>1.00</th> <th>0.94</th> <th>3.07</th> <th>2.76</th> <th>3.10</th> <th>2.90</th> <th>-0.20</th> <th>-6.45</th> <th>0.14</th> <th>5.19</th>	Sia	2.89	2.92	3.10	3.10	1.06	0.94	1.00	0.94	3.07	2.76	3.10	2.90	-0.20	-6.45	0.14	5.19
titina 2.30 2.10 2.40 2.40 2.40 1.35 bean Union 2.63 2.84 2.69 2.73 1.51 nce 0.99 0.82 0.98 0.98 1.51 tin 1.37 1.70 1.24 1.24 0.98 tin 0.12 0.12 0.17 0.21 2.16 r 1.71 1.70 1.59 1.59 1.42 namia 0.26 0.59 0.58 0.58 1.77 poslavia 0.20 0.20 0.16 0.16 1.21 schoslovakia 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 1.20 sy 0.70 0.70 0.70 0.70 1.40 sy 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 sy 0.20 0.20	ine	1.63	1.64	1.65	1.65	1.40	1.34	1.33	1.09	2.28	2.20	2.20	1.80	-0.40	-18.18	-0.40	-18.18
bean Union 2.63 2.84 2.69 2.73 1.51 nce 0.99 0.82 0.98 0.98 2.74 tin 1.37 1.70 1.24 1.24 0.98 tin 0.12 0.12 0.17 0.21 2.16 rn Europe 1.71 1.70 1.59 1.59 1.42 ngary 0.43 0.39 0.40 0.40 1.77 nania 0.26 0.59 0.58 0.58 1.10 garia 0.20 0.20 0.16 0.16 1.21 garia 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 2.30 choslovakia 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.75 1.40 y 0.70 0.75 0.75 0.75 1.40 y 0.70 0.58 0.70 0.70 0.57 of South Africa 0.40 0.40 0.40 0.91	tina	2.30	2.10	2.40	2.40	1.35	1.79	1.50	1.50	3.10	3.75	3.60	3.60	0.00	00.00	-0.15	-4.00
nce 0.99 0.82 0.98 0.98 2.14 tin 1.37 1.70 1.24 1.24 0.98 r 0.12 0.12 0.17 0.21 2.16 r 0.12 0.12 0.17 0.21 2.16 r 0.12 0.12 0.17 0.21 2.16 ngary 0.43 0.39 0.40 0.40 1.77 nania 0.26 0.59 0.58 0.58 1.10 joslavia 0.20 0.20 0.16 0.16 1.21 garia 0.048 0.47 0.40 0.40 1.21 schoslovakia 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 1.40 vy 0.70 0.71 0.75 0.75 1.40 vy 0.40 0.40 0.40 0.91 of South Africa 0.40 0.40 0.40 0.91	ean Union	2.63	2.84	5.69	2.73	1.51	1.21	1.61	1.60	3.98	3.44	4.32	4.36	0.04	0.95	0.92	26.79
tin 1.37 1.70 1.24 1.24 0.98 r 0.12 0.12 0.17 0.21 2.16 rn Europe 1.71 1.70 1.59 1.59 1.59 1.42 ngary 0.43 0.39 0.40 0.40 1.77 nania 0.26 0.59 0.58 0.58 1.10 joslavia 0.20 0.20 0.16 0.16 1.21 garia 0.048 0.47 0.40 0.40 1.21 choslovakia 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 2.30 iy 0.70 0.71 0.75 0.75 1.40 y 2.09 2.30 2.40 0.57 0.57 of South Africa 0.40 0.38 0.40 0.90 0.91	eol	0.99	0.82	0.98	0.98	2.14	2.04	2.35	2.35	2.11	1.67	2.30	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.63	37.72
rn Europe 1.71 1.70 1.59 1.59 1.42 ngary 0.43 0.39 0.40 0.40 1.77 nania 0.56 0.59 0.58 0.58 1.10 joslavia 0.20 0.20 0.16 0.16 1.86 ga ria 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 2.30 choslovakia 0.05 0.05 0.05 1.82 y 0.70 0.58 0.70 0.70 1.40 of South Africa 0.40 0.40 0.40 0.57	<u>.</u>	1.37	1.70	1.24	1.24	0.98	0.71	0.85	0.82	1.34	1.22	1.06	1.02	-0.04	-3.68	-0.19	-15.97
rn Europe 1.71 1.70 1.59 1.59 1.42 ngary 0.43 0.39 0.40 0.40 1.77 nania 0.56 0.59 0.58 0.58 1.10 joslavia 0.20 0.20 0.16 0.16 1.86 garia 0.48 0.47 0.40 0.40 1.21 choslovakia 0.05 0.05 0.05 2.30 y of South Africa 0.40 0.40 0.40 0.57		0.12	0.12	0.17	0.21	2.16	2.22	2.18	2.14	0.26	0.26	0.37	0.45	0.08	21.62	0.19	73.08
ngary 0.43 0.39 0.40 0.40 1.77 nania 0.56 0.59 0.58 0.58 1.10 joslavia 0.20 0.20 0.16 0.16 1.86 ga ria 0.48 0.47 0.40 0.40 1.21 schoslovakia 0.05 0.05 0.05 2.30 y 0.70 0.75 0.75 1.40 y 2.09 2.30 2.40 2.40 0.57 of South Africa 0.40 0.38 0.40 0.40 0.91		1.71	1.70	1.59	1.59	1.42	1.37	1.60	1.55	2.43	2.34	2.55	2.47	-0.08	-3.14	0.13	5.74
nania 0.56 0.59 0.58 0.58 1.10 joslavia 0.20 0.20 0.16 1.86 garia 0.48 0.47 0.40 0.40 1.21 schoslovakia 0.05 0.05 0.05 2.30 v 0.70 0.71 0.75 0.75 1.82 v 0.70 0.70 0.70 1.40 v 2.09 2.30 2.40 2.40 0.57 of South Africa 0.40 0.38 0.40 0.40 0.91	gary	0.43	0.39	0.40	0.40	1.77	1.79	2.00	2.00	0.76	0.70	08.0	08.0	0.00	0.00	0.10	14.29
garia 0.20 0.20 0.16 0.16 1.86 garia 0.48 0.47 0.40 0.40 1.21 choslovakia 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 2.30 y 0.70 0.75 0.75 1.82 y 2.09 2.30 2.40 2.40 0.57 of South Africa 0.40 0.38 0.40 0.40 0.91	ıania	0.56	0.59	0.58	0.58	1.10	1.18	1.47	1.33	0.62	0.70	0.85	0.77	-0.08	-9.41	0.07	10.63
garia 0.48 0.47 0.40 0.40 1.21 schoslovakia 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 2.30 2.30 y 0.70 0.78 0.70 0.75 1.40 of South Africa 0.40 0.38 0.40 0.40 0.91	oslavia	0.20	0.20	0.16	0.16	1.86	2.00	2.13	2.13	0.36	0.40	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00	90.0-	-15.00
choslovakia 0.05 0.05 0.05 0.05 2.30 0.81 0.71 0.75 0.75 1.82 y 0.70 0.58 0.70 0.70 1.40 2.09 2.30 2.40 2.40 0.57 of South Africa 0.40 0.38 0.40 0.40 0.91	ya n'a	0.48	0.47	0.40	0.40	1.21	0.94	1.13	1.13	0.58	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.27
y 0.70 0.58 0.70 0.75 1.82 1.82 y 0.70 0.70 0.70 1.40 0.50 2.30 2.40 2.40 0.57 0.57 of South Africa 0.40 0.38 0.40 0.40 0.91	choslovakia	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	2.30	2.00	2.20	2.20	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.00	00.00	0.01	10.00
y 0.70 0.58 0.70 0.70 1.40 1.40 2.09 2.30 2.40 2.40 0.57 0.57 0.57 0.50 0.40 0.40 0.40 0.91		0.81	0.71	0.75	0.75	1.82	1.77	1.80	1.80	1.47	1.25	1.35	1.35	0.00	00.00	0.10	8.00
of South Africa 0.40 0.38 0.40 0.40 0.91		0.70	0.58	0.70	0.70	1.40	1.29	1.32	1.32	0.98	0.75	0.93	0.93	0.00	00.00	0.18	23.33
South Africa 0.40 0.38 0.40 0.40 0.91	_	5.09	2.30	2.40	2.40	0.57	0.65	0.63	0.63	1.19	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	of South Africa	0.40	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.91	1.10	0.95	0.95	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.38	0.00	00.0	-0.04	-9.52
Australia 0.06 0.12 0.16 0.10 0.83 1.03	lia	90.0	0.12	0.16	0.10	0.83	1.03	1.00	1.03	0.05	0.12	0.16	0.11	-0.05	-33.75	-0.02	-13.82
Burma 0.16 0.15 0.18 0.18 0.59		0.16	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.71	0.59	09.0	09.0	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.01	16.67
Others 0.89 0.94 0.93 0.93 0.88 0.88		0.89	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.88	0.88	0.98	0.98	0.78	0.82	0.91	0.91	-0.00	-0.00	60.0	10.45

TABLE 16

Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

		Area	a			Yield				Production	ction		บี	Change in Production	Producti	on
Country/Region		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	Proj.		Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	Proj.		Prel.	1994/95	Proj.		4.,		
	1992/93	1993/94	Oct	Nov.	1992/93	1993/94	Oct	Nœ.	1992/93	1993/94	Oct	Nov.	From last month	month	From last year	st year
		Million hectares	tares		Met	Metric tons per hectare	er hectare	o.	Σ	Million metric tons	ic tons		MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	19.61	19.84	22.43	22.37	1.29	1.35	1.32	1.32	25.35	26.81	29.54	29.55	0.02	0.05	2.74	10.22
United States	0.05	0.08	0.13	0.13	1.60	1.53	1.55	1.55	0.09	0.12	0.19	0.19	0.00	00.00	0.08	64.41
Total Foreign	19.56	19.76	22.31	22.24	1.29	1.35	1.32	1.32	25.27	26.69	29.34	29.36	0.05	0.05	2.67	9.98
India	6.31	6.17	6.20	6.20	0.77	0.89	0.86	0.86	4.87	5.50	5.35	5.35	0.00	00.00	-0.15	-2.73
China	5.98	5.30	5.70	5.70	1.28	1.31	1.30	1.30	7.65	6.94	7.40	7.40	0.00	0.00	0.46	6.63
Canada	2.90	4.10	5.78	5.78	1.34	1.34	1.28	1.28	3.90	5.48	7.40	7.40	00.00	0.00	1.92	35.04
European Union	2.31	2.14	2.41	2.42	2.62	2.78	2.62	2.63	90.9	5.97	6.29	6.35	90.0	0.95	0.38	6.45
France	69.0	0.57	0.68	0.68	2.64	2.78	2.65	2.65	1.81	1.57	1.80	1.80	00.00	0.00	0.23	14.65
Germany	1.00	1.01	1.07	1.07	2.61	2.83	2.67	2.67	2.62	2.85	2.86	2.86	00.00	0.00	0.01	0.35
United Kingdom	0.42	0.38	0.41	0.41	2.73	2.83	2.68	2.68	1.15	1.06	1.11	1.11	00.00	0.00	0.05	4.25
Denmark	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.17	2.39	2.54	2.34	2.53	0.41	0.45	0.38	0.43	90.0	14.67	0.01	3.12
Eastern Europe	0.61	0.54	0.54	0.53	1.97	1.98	2.08	2.19	1.20	1.07	1.13	1.16	0.03	2.48	60.0	8.34
Poland	0.42	0.35	0.35	0.34	1.81	1.70	1.86	2.02	0.76	09.0	0.65	0.68	0.03	4.31	0.08	13.95
Czechoslovakia	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.52	2.80	2.80	2.80	0.38	0.45	0.42	0.42	00.00	0.00	00.00	00.00
FSU-12	0.33	0.29	0.30	0.30	96.0	0.92	0.87	0.87	0.32	0.27	0.26	0.26	00.00	0.00	-0.01	-4.06
Russia	0.18	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.93	0.85	0.83	0.83	0.16	0.10	0.10	0.10	00.00	0.00	00.00	4.17
Sweden	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.15	1.94	2.20	2.27	2.27	0.25	0.31	0.34	0.34	00.00	0.00	0.03	8.28
Pakistan	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.23	00.00	0.00	00.00	00.00
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
Finland	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	1.80	1.81	1.81	1.81	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	00.00	00.00	00.00	0.00
Others	0.26	0.35	0.51	0.45	1.64	1.65	1.16	1.16	0.42	0.57	0.59	0.52	-0.07	-12.16	-0.05	-9.41

TABLE 17
Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

		Produ	ction		С	hange in Pr	oduction	
Country/Region		Prel.	1994/95	Proj.				
	1992/93	1993/94	Oct.	Nov.	From last	month	From las	t year
	M	illion metric	tons		ммт	Percent	ммт	Percent
COPRA								
World	4.84	4.82	4.99	4.99	0.00	0.00	0.17	3.48
Philippines	2.14	2.01	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.09	4.58
Indonesia	1.19	1.27	1.28	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.79
India	0.49	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.05	9.09
Mexico	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.01	5.00
Sri Lanka	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.10
PALM KERNEL								
World	4.00	4.21	4.34	4.30	-0.04	-0.92	0.09	2.09
Malaysia	2.14	2.13	2.22	2.22	0.00	0.00	0.09	4.23
Indonesia	0.86	1.03	1.07	1.03	-0.04	-3.74	0.00	0.49
Nigeria	0.28	0.28	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-8.93
Cote d' Ivoire	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colombia	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.33
Thailand	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	18.33
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.48	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57
PALM OIL	,							
World	13.01	13.41	13.91	13.76	-0.15	-1.08	0.34	2.56
Malaysia	7.13	7.10	7.40	7.40	0.00	0.00	0.30	4.23
Indonesia	3.25	3.65	3.80	3.65	-0.15	-3.95	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.65	0.60	0.57	0.57	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-5.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.29	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.61
Colombia	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.02	6.06
Thailand	0.24	0.27	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.05	18.96
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91
Ecuador	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.88	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.44

November 1994

TABLE 18

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

oduction		From Last Year	MBales Percent	10.05 13.09			5.09 11.24			0.14 56.38						1		0.54 10.88		-0.31 -20.58			0.00 0.11	1 64 12 03	
Change in Production		t Month	Percent N	-0.15	0.78	-0.42	-0.05	3.50	-6.85	0.00	0.00	-2.97	-1.59	-5.00	-5.52	0.00		-1.77	00.00	-7.69		0.00	-7.92	0 70	2
Ö		From Last Month	MBales	-0.13	0.15	-0.28	-0.02	0.70	-0.50	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	00.0	0.18	-0.10	00.00	-0.10	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-0.11)
	Proj.	Nov.	S	86.83	19.45	67.38	50.39	20.70	6.80	0.38	2.70	9.81	6.20	1.90	1.71	1.40	3.06	5.55	1.43	1.20	2.30	0.62	1.75	15.24	
ion	1994/95 Proj.	Oct.	Million 480 lb. bales	96.98	19.30	99.79	50.42	20.00	7.30	0.38	2.70	10.11	6.30	2.00	1.81	1.40	2.88	5.65	1.43	1.30	2.30	0.62	1.90	15,35	
Production	Pref.	993/94	fillion 480	76.78	16.13	60.65	45.30	17.20	6.28	0.24	2.67	9.60	6.20	1.85	1.55	1.88	2.42	2.00	1.08	1.51	1.86	0.55	1.74	13.60	
		1992/93 1993/94	2	82.75	16.22	66.53	49.25	20.70	7.07	0.28	2.64	9.30	00.9	1.79	1.51	1.62	2.50	5.14	29.0	1.71	2.11	0.65	1.69	15.59	
	Proj.			280	779	540	989	812	529	487	1031	791	006	726	591	983	518	462	443	1306	371	370	788	311	
	1994/95	Oct.	r hectare	580	773	542	685	785	568	487	1031	815	914	764	626	983	488	466	443	1258	37.1	370	849	313	
Yield	Prel.	93/94	Kilograms per hectare	549	629	522	655	749	488	392	1038	743	830	702	550	1102	450	494	486	1241	373	324	885	302	
		1992/93 1993/94	Kilog	552	783	515	620	629	543	395	901	701	784	684	505	988	438	479	446	1424	310	536	849	327	
	Proj.	Nov.		32.60	5.44	27.16	16.00	5.55	2.80	0.17	0.57	2.70	1.50	0.57	0.63	0.31	1.28	2.62	0.70	0.20	1.35	0.37	0.48	10.68	
a	1994/95	Oct.	ectares	32.63	5.43	27.19	16.02	5.55	2.80	0.17	0.57	2.70	1.50	0.57	0.63	0.31	1.28	2.64	0.70	0.23	1.35	0.37	0.49	10.68	
Area	Prel.	993/94	Million hectares	30.47	5.17	25.29	15.06	2.00	2.81	0.14	0.56	2.82	1.63	0.57	0.61	0.37	1.17	2.20	0.48	0.27	1.09	0.37	0.43	9.80	
		1992/93 1993/94		32.62	4.51	28.11	17.28	6.84	2.84	0.15	0.64	2.89	1.67	0.57	0.65	0.36	1.24	2.34	0.33	0.26	1.49	0.27	0.43	10.40	
	Country/Region			World	United States	Total Foreign	Major Exporters	China	Pakistan	Sudan		FSU-12	Uzbekistan	urkmenistan	Other		African Franc Zone	Southern Hemisphere	Argentina	Australia	Brazil	Paraguay	Major Importers	Other Foreign	1.7

November 1994

TABLE 19

The table below presents a 13-year record of the difference between the November projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the November projection and the final estimate have averaged 6.1 million tons (1.2 percent) and ranged from -18.1 to 7.2 million tons. The November projection has been below the final 8 times and above the final 5 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND	PROJI	ECTION AND F	INAL ESTIMAT	ΓES, 1981/82	- 1993/94	1/
REGION	Differe		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Differe		Final	Final
LAME AT	Percent	Mi	llion metric tons	5	Number of	of years 2/
WHEAT	4.0	6 4	1 404	7.0	0	_
World U.S.	1.2	6.1 0.3	-18.1 -1.2	7.2 1.2	8 7	5
Foreign	1.4	6.1	-1.2 -18.2	7.4	8	5
l	1.4	0.1	10.2	7.4		
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	1.1	8.4	-20.8	7.8	9	4
U.S.	1.4	2.9	-7.5	5.8	9	4
Foreign	1.2	7.2	-16.8	6.0	8	5
DICE (Milled)						
RICE (Milled) World	2.4	6.0	16.0	16	10	4
U.S.	2.1 3.0	6.8 0.1	-16.8 -0.4	1.6 0.2	12	5
Foreign	2.2	6.7	-16.9	1.7	12	5
1 oreign	2.2	0.7	-10.9	1.7	12	•
SOYBEANS						
World	2.5	2.5	-5.8	3.6	7	6
U.S.	2.4	1.2	-2.7	2.1	6	7
Foreign	4.1	1.9	-4.9	3.4	7	6
COTTON		———MIIII	ion 480—lb. bak	<i>95</i>		
World	3.3	2.6	- 6.5	6.1	8	5
U.S.	2.4	0.3	-0.5 -0.8	0.6	7	5
Foreign	3.8	2.6	-6.8	5.9	6	7
roroigii	0.0	2.0	-0.0	3.9		'
UNITED STATES		/	Million bushels-			
CORN	1.4	96	-250	159	8	5
SORGHUM	2.6	19	-53	52	8	5
BARLEY	1.7	8	-12	24	7	5
OATS	1.1	5	-18	16	6	3

^{1/} The final estimate for 1981/82-1992/93 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

November 1994

^{2/} May not total 13 if projection was the same as the final.

^{3/} Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHT

NOVEMBER 9, 1994



- UNITED STATES

Harvest progressed between storms, accelerated after later than normal freeze in Corn Belt. Flooding delays limited to northeast Texas. Winter wheat favored by rain but soil moisture short in Pacific Northwest, southwest Great Plains.

2 - SOUTH AMERICA

Near- to above-normal October rainfall boosted soil moisture for summer crop planting and coffee and citrus flowering in southern Brazil.

Near-normal October rainfall increased soil moisture for summer crops across central Argentina. However, freezing temperatures possibly damaged reproductive wheat during late October in southern Buenos Aires.

3 - EUROPE

Adequate moisture favored winter grain establishment. Sugarbeet harvesting progressed under mostly favorable weather. Recent heavy rain in southern France and northern Italy delayed corn harvesting.

4-FSU-WESTERN

In Ukraine and southern Russia, drought continued to adversely affect winter grain development but favored corn, sunflower, and sugarbeet harvesting. In the New Lands, unseasonably warm, dry weather in October helped late spring grain harvesting.

5 - NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Near- to above-normal rainfall in October moistened topsoils for early winter grain planting in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.

6 - SOUTH AFRICA

October showers boosted planting moisture reserves in the eastern corn belt. Showers also aided sugarcane and other coastal crops. Rain is needed in the western corn belt before planting can begin.

7 - SOUTH ASIA

Widespread, locally heavy showers benefited rabi grains, oilseeds, and cotton in southern India, but coastal rice areas have experienced some flooding. Seasonably dry, warm weather elsewhere benefited mature grains, oilseeds, and cotton and promoted winter grain and oilseed planting.

8 - EASTERN ASIA

Mid-October rains favored rainfed winter wheat establishment across the North China Plain. Dry weather during late-October aided summer crop harvesting across most areas.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Unseasonably heavy rain in late-October caused additional flooding in Vietnam.
Main-season harvesting and winter planting have been affected. A gradual drydown elsewhere in Indochina favored maturing grains. The drought in Java continued through October, but showers in early November will likely spur rice planting.

10 - AUSTRALIA

Near-normal October rainfall stablized wheat yield potentials across southern Western Australia and South Australia. However, below normal rains stressed wheat in central and northern Western Australia crop areas and in the east. Rains boosted soil moisture for summer crop planting in southern Queensland.

WEATHER BRIEFS

AUSTRALIA: DROUGHT CONTINUES

From October 9 through November 9, 1994, drought continued to reduce winter wheat yield in Australia. Compared to recent months, rainfall was more frequent and widespread across eastern and southern Australia. However, Western Australia for the most part was unfavorably hot and dry. During this period wheat passed through the reproductive and grain-filling stages and advanced to early maturity. From October 9 - 15, timely rain fell across the central and southern crop areas of Western Australia, favoring reproductive to filling wheat. However, during that week, crop areas of southern and eastern Australia were dry, aggravating drought conditions. During October 16 through November 9, Western Australia and western South Australia were dry. Queensland, New South Wales, and all but southeast Victoria were dry during October 16 - 22. The next week, October 23 - 29, widespread light to moderate showers (8 to 40 millimeters, with scattered amounts exceeding 50 millimeters) fell across southern Queensland and lighter amounts (5 to 20 millimeters) fell across New South Wales and Victoria. While this rain was too late to benefit wheat in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, it boosted soil moisture and reservoir levels for summer crop planting. Rain was beneficial in the south where wheat was less advanced. During October 30 through November 9, light to moderate rain (10 to 30 millimeters, and in some areas greater than 50 millimeters) covered the southern wheat areas of South Australia, Victoria, and southern New South Wales, benefiting latefilling wheat. Occasionally light to moderate rain (5 to 20 millimeters) fell in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, providing moisture for summer crop planting. During November 6 and 7, temperatures temporarily surged to well above normal levels across Western Australia, further stressing late-filling wheat.

SOUTHERN BRAZIL: RECENT RAINS EASE DRYNESS IN NORTHERN CROP AREAS

Rainfall during October 9, through November 9, 1994, provided beneficial moisture for planting in most major summer crop areas in southern Brazil. The rains were especially beneficial across Rio Grande do Sul, Mato Grosso, Goias, and Mato Grosso do Sul. However, during much of this period, warm and dry weather continued across the coffee and citrus areas of northern Sao Paulo and southern Minas Gerais. During October 9 - 15, widespread showers (15 to 80 millimeters) extended from Rio Grande do Sul into Parana, keeping topsoils moist for summer crop planting. However, dry weather dominated Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais, with only isolated showers (5 to 35 millimeters) reported. Flowering coffee was stressed by dryness and 3 to 5 degrees C above-normal temperatures. The following week, October 16 - 22, showers (15 to 60 millimeters) continued across the major summer crop areas of southern Brazil. Sao Paulo and southern Minas Gerais received 15 to 40 millimeters of rain, aiding coffee and citrus flowering. This precipitation was especially beneficial since temperatures remained above normal. During October 23 - 29, widespread rainfall (15 to 50 millimeters) continued across southern Brazil, increasing soil moisture for corn and soybean planting. That week, heavy showers (80 to 130 millimeters) greatly improved coffee and citrus conditions in Sao Paulo and southern Minas Gerais, but possibly caused flooding across northern Parana and southern Mato Grosso do Sul. Temperatures remained 2 to 4 degrees C above normal. From October 30 through November 5 and also November 6 - 9, moderate showers (20 to 70 millimeters) fell across southern Brazil, again increasing soil moisture for soybean planting. Drier weather (2 to 15 millimeters of rainfall) prevailed across southern Minas Gerais, central and western Sao Paulo, and northern Parana and above-normal temperatures (2 to 4 degrees C) continued, which increased evaporation. Heavy showers (70 to 150 millimeters) continued further south in Rio Grande do Sul, possibly causing flooding.

AFRICAN SAHEL: WETTEST RAINY SEASON IN 30 YEARS

The following information is based on <u>Special Climate Summary 94/2</u> prepared and released in October 1994 by the U.S. National Weather Service, Climate Analysis Center, and in summarized form by the NOAA/USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility's <u>Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin</u> dated October 25, 1994.

The 1994 rainy season (May - September) was the wettest since 1964 across the African Sahel. Using the period of 1951-1980 as the baseline "normal", 1994 is only the second year since 1967 to record above-normal rainfall for the season. Although heavy rains brought damaging floods to some areas, the longer-term impacts are primarily beneficial, with water supplies ample and agricultural prospects among the best in years. Seasonal total rainfall exceeded 120 percent of the 1961 - 1990 mean across large sections of Senegal, Mauritania, and Mali, as well as most of Niger's crop area, southwestern Chad, northern Sudan, and eastern Ethiopia. Over 1000 millimeters fell on the Ethiopian highlands and most areas from 11 degrees north latitude, southward to the Equator, except from central and western Burkina Faso southward across central and eastern Cote d'Ivoire and western and southern Ghana.

Damage resulted from heavy rains was especially pronounced in Sudan, Ethiopia, and Niger, according to press reports. In August, the Niger River Basin Authority reported that the Niger River contained its highest volume since 1950.

A few portions of western Africa did see below-normal seasonal rainfall. Less than 80 percent of normal seasonal rains fell from extreme eastern Liberia eastward across central and southern sections of Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, and Benin and only 50 percent of normal rainfall was measured in extreme southern Cote d'Ivoire.

Despite localized crop damage from excessive rainfall and flooding, production prospects for the crops harvested in October are mainly favorable. There are some areas of concern because of either a late start to the rainy season (Senegal's northern groundnut basin and the eastern Ethiopian crop areas) or dry periods within the growing season (central and southwestern Burkina Faso, western Mali, and western Niger south of the Mali border). However, the abundant moisture in most areas should lead to a positive outcome across the region from Mauritania eastward to Sudan and Eritrea.

INDIA: HEAVY RAINFALL CONTINUED ACROSS THE SOUTH

From October 9 through November 9, 1994, weekly rainfall was widespread and moderate across southern India. During October 9 - 15, scattered showers (10 to 22 millimeters, with a few interior locations reporting 50 to 100 millimeters) fell over southern and eastern India, benefiting rice and other autumn-planted crops. The following week, October 16 - 22, moderate rain (20 to 50 millimeters, with isolated amounts exceeding 100 millimeters) fell across southern India. Moderate-to-heavy showers (25 - 50 millimeters, and in some areas 100 to 210 millimeters) fell again across southern India and maintained favorable conditions for grains, oilseeds, and cotton. During the week of October 30 through November 5, 1994, a tropical cyclone brought inundating rain (100 to 300 millimeters, with local totals of 400 to 550 millimeters) to rice areas along India's southeastern coast (northeastern Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh). However, flooding and potential crop damage were limited to coastal areas as most interior crop areas received less than 25 millimeters. In the affected areas, mainseason rice harvesting was likely underway with second-season rice planting just beginning.

NORTHERN ITALY: SEVERE FLOODING

The following information was provided by the U.S. agricultural counselor in Rome, Italy.

Heavy rain during November 4 - 6, 1994, caused catastrophic flooding in northwestern Italy, especially Piedmont and Liguria. As of November 8, wet weather was continuing, likely causing flooding in neighboring regions of Lombardia, Veneto, and Emilia Romagna. Official sources reported 54 deaths and 36 people missing. Final numbers are expected to be much higher.

The most severely affected area for agriculture appeared to be 150,000 hectares in the Cuneo, Asti, and Alessandria provinces. Thousands of hectares, recently planted to winter grains (soft wheat and barley) were damaged. Thousands of cattle and pigs drowned. Also, stores of recently harvested crops, such as corn and soybeans, feed supplies, fertilizers, and agricultural machinery were damaged.

Vineyards and fruit trees in these areas have been threatened by possible landslides. This situation is particularly severe in Albenga (Liguria Region), an area know for greenhouse production of vegetables and flowers. Facilities on over 100 farms have been damaged and crops are expected to be heavily affected.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

POLAND: FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION REDUCED BY DROUGHT

Although increased precipitation since mid-August has improved prospects for some growers, record high temperatures and minimal rainfall during the summer months adversely affected most of Poland's fruit and vegetable crops. The 1994 potato harvest is estimated at 22.2 million tons, down 39 percent from 1993 and 5 percent below the 1992 drought-affected crop. Most other vegetables were also affected by drought in 1994, but not as severely as in 1992.

Similarly, production of deciduous fruits and berries was significantly reduced by the summer heatwave. Most fruit trees flowered well in the spring, but the high summer temperatures resulted in heavy fruit drop and poor fruit sizing.

The following table shows the latest production estimates from Poland's Central Statistical Office.

POLAND: FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTION 1/ (1,000 Metric tons)

				Percent Change
	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	1993 to 1994
Vegetables:				
Cabbage	1,286	1,954	1,700	-13
Carrots	672	931	750	-19
Cauliflower	198	256	216	-16
Cucumbers	395	377	325	-14
Onions	539	724	575	-21
Potatoes	23,388	36,271	22,196	-39
Table beets	449	594	500	-16
Tomatoes	404	363	320	-12
Other	566	676	600	-11
Deciduous Fruits:				
Apples	1,569	1,842	1,300	-29
Pears	67	89	35	-61
Plums	98	99	75	-24
Sour Cherries	119	147	105	-29
Sweet Cherries	26	32	28	-12
Other	10	14	9	-36
Total	1,889	2,223	1,549	-30
Berries:				
Currants	213	196	170	-13
Gooseberries	45	47	42	-11
Raspberries	28	32	29	-9
Strawberries	205	200	171	-14
Other	6	8	6	-25
Total	497	483	418	-13

^{1/} Central Statistical Office (GUS), Poland.

FRANCE: DRIED PRUNE PACK FORECAST UP IN 1994/95

Dried prune production in France for 1994/95 is forecast at 49,500 tons, up 10 percent from the weather-reduced 1993/94 pack, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Paris. The upturn reflects favorable weather during the growing season which reportedly also had a beneficial impact on quality. The area planted to fresh plums increased 3 percent in 1993/94, to 11,500 hectares. No additional area is expected to be put into plums during the 1994/95 season.

The 1992/93 dried prune production estimate has been revised to 45,000 tons. This estimate is 29 percent higher than the preliminary forecast of 35,000 tons which was based on assessments of potential weather damage that never fully materialized.

SERBIA/MONTENEGRO: NO RECOVERY FORECAST FOR DRIED PRUNE SECTOR

Dried prune production in Serbia/Montenegro during the 1994/95 season will approximate the 1993/94 pack of 3,500 tons, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor reporting from Sofia. Production has been trending downward since 1988/89 when the pack exceeded 12,000 tons. The area planted to plums has declined steadily over the past several years as growers culled old, minimally productive orchards, but did not replant. Additionally, input prices have increased significantly, large carryover stocks from previous years have caused supplies to outweigh demand, and the United Nations trade embargo has shut off nearly all export opportunities. While prune prices remain low and the United Nations' sanctions remain in force, it would be financially imprudent for growers to target their plum crops for the dried fruit sector. In the short term, it is likely that growers will divert most of their plums to distilleries for processing into brandy, which is currently a much more profitable option.

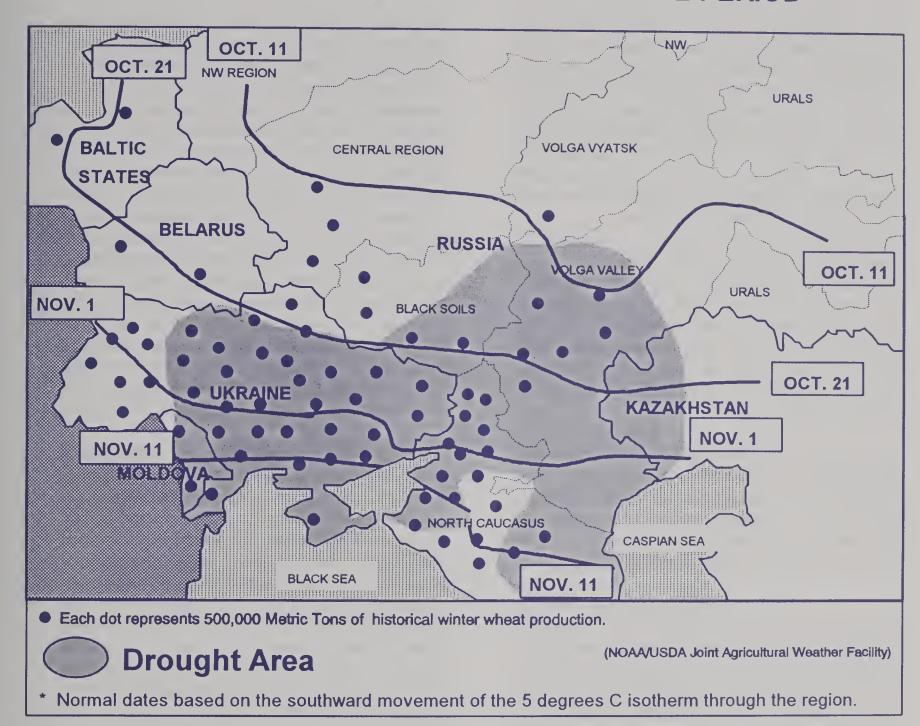
FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

In crop areas east of the Volga Valley, unusually warm, dry weather during most of October in Kazakhstan and Russia (Urals, West Siberia, and East Siberia) favored late spring-grain harvesting, following wet weather in September.

In crop areas west of the Ural mountains, drought continued over the eastern two-thirds of Ukraine and southern Russia (North Caucasus, lower Volga Valley, and the eastern portion of the Central Black Soils Region), adversely affecting winter grain development. In contrast, near-normal precipitation in October over northern Russia (Northwest Region, Central Region, and Volga Vyatsk Region), Belarus, and the Baltic States favored winter grains.

Since October 24, light-to-moderate showers brought much-needed moisture to drought-stricken crops, especially in Ukraine. However, bitter cold (minimum temperatures as low as -12 degrees Celsius) from November 5-7 halted crop growth as far south as the Black Sea coast. The dryness and recent cold weather in traditional winter wheat growing areas of Ukraine and southern Russia have created serious concern about prospects for the 1995 winter wheat crop. If early growth is stunted or crops are minimally established as they are now, the crop's ability to withstand low temperatures is reduced, and vulnerability to potential winterkill conditions increases. Thus, the weather during the remainder of the fall and over the winter will play a major role in determining potential winterkill and prospects for next year's crop.

FORMER SOVIET UNION (WESTERN) NORMAL DATES FOR END OF VEGETATIVE PERIOD*



WEATHER AND CROP HIGHLIGHTS October 12 - November 9, 1994

- o Drought in parts of Ukraine and southern Russia adversely affected winter grain development, creating serious concern about prospects for the 1995 winter grain crop, especially winter wheat.
- o Bitter cold from November 5-7 halted vegetative growth as far south as the Black Sea coast.
- o The drought and recent cold have likely caused spotty emergence and limited plant establishment, making crops more vulnerable to potential winterkill conditions.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION

The 1994/95 estimate of world centrifugal sugar production has been revised to 112.6 million tons (raw value), 2 percent above the 1993/94 revised total of 110.2 million, but 3 percent below the 1991/92 record of 116.4 million. Sugar produced from sugarcane is estimated at 76.2 million tons, up 8 percent from a year ago. Sugar processed from sugarbeets is estimated at 36.4 million tons, down 8 percent from last season.

European Union (EU): Sugar production during the 1994/95 season is estimated down 12 percent from last year, to 15.4 million tons, primarily because drought during the growing season caused a cut in harvested area, a 3-percent reduction in EU sugarbeet production, and a 9-percent drop in the average EU recovery rate.

In France, sugar production is estimated down 10 percent from 1993/94, to 4.3 million tons. The decline is mainly due to a 2-percent reduction in harvested area and excessively dry summer weather which cut the sugar yield 9 percent and the recovery rate 12 percent.

Sugar production in Germany during 1994/95 is estimated at 4.0 million tons, down 16 percent from last season's record outturn as less-than-ideal summer growing conditions cut sugarbeet output 13 percent and the recovery rate 3 percent. Conditions improved in September, causing farmers to delay harvesting in anticipation of further increasing yields.

Sugar output by the world's largest producer is expected to recover in 1994/95, to 14.4 million tons, 23 percent above 1993/94 when white sugar production significantly due to the large-scale diversion of cane gur (crude brown manufacturing units in Uttar Pradesh, and a smaller cane crop in Maharashtra due to dry weather. For 1994/95, sugarcane production is expected to increase in most major-producing states due to excellent weather and a 12percent increase in harvested area in response to higher support prices. To maximize sugar production and safeguard the interests of

sugarcane growers, the Government has decided to provide incentives to millers for early and late-season crushing. From October 1 through November 15, 1994, millers will be permitted to sell up to 72 percent of their production on the open market and 80 percent during the months of June and July 1995. Normally millers are permitted to sell only 60 percent of their production on the open market. As usual, millers will sell their remaining stocks to the Government at a fixed, below-market rate. The May 13 Government order imposing a 25-ton stock limit on gur producers is causing gur prices to decline and more cane to be diverted to centrifugal sugar production. Khandsari production is estimated down 32 percent, to 750,000 tons, because of the Government's intention to allow mills to sell more sugar on the open market.

Brazil: Sugar production in 1994/95 is estimated at 10.5 million tons, up 6 percent from last season. Cane area harvested for sugar is estimated up 2 percent, to 1.8 million hectares. The volume of cane to be harvested from this area is estimated at 94 million tons. Freezing temperatures in the major sugarcane-producing areas of Parana, Sao Paulo, and Minas Gerais during July 1994 proved beneficial by increasing the yield of the ripe cane crop. However, the frost did damage the recently planted and ratooned cane fields to be harvested during the 1995/96 season.

Sugar production for 1994/95 is estimated down 5 percent, to 6.2 million tons, due to a 6-percent reduction in harvested area and cane production, low procurement prices for cane and beets, rising input costs, the inability of some mills to pay farmers in a timely manner, and higher returns to producers from alternative crops and land uses. smaller cane crop is the result of flooding in south China and typhoon damage to cane fields in Guangdong Province and the Guangxi Autonomous region. Sugar output in Guangdong, formerly the main producing province, continues to decline because of smaller cane output from the Pearl River Delta area and the growing diversion of land for alternative uses and crops.

United States: Sugar production for 1994/95 is estimated at 7.4 million tons, up 7 percent from last season. Mainland sugar output from sugarcane is estimated at 2.6 million tons, a 2-percent increase from 1993/94 mainly because of an increase in cane yield. Sugar from sugarbeets is pegged at 4.3 million tons, up 16 percent from a year ago, also because of a substantial increase in yield--49.1 tons of beets per hectare in 1994/95 compared with last year's relatively low yield of 41.8 tons per hectare.

Australia: Sugar output for 1994/95 is estimated at a record 5.0 million tons, 12 percent above 1993/94. The upturn is due to a 6-percent increase in harvested area and a potential record cane yield of 97.0 tons per hectare. In recent years, Australia's sugarcane industry has been partially deregulated, resulting in the opening of the first new sugarcane lands since 1965.

The 1990/91 season ended the administered price arrangements for refined sugar. Now, the Australian domestic price is determined by import parity pricing which includes the Australian import tariff. Thus, Australian price movements more closely reflect fluctuations in the world price. The No. 1 pool sugar price for the 1994/95 crop is about A\$370 per ton (US\$1.00 = A\$1.33). This price is more than 20 percent higher than the No. 1 pool price last season and reflects higher world prices and above-average regional price premiums paid in the Asian market for Australian sugar early in the selling season.

Thailand: Sugar production for the 1994/95 season is estimated at 4.7 million tons, up 18 percent from 1993/94, but 8 percent less than the record 5.1 million produced in 1991/92. The volume of sugarcane available for crushing is estimated at 44.0 million tons, up 17 percent from last season. The early arrival of monsoon rains and excellent rainfall distribution are the main reasons why sugarcane production in 1994/95 will likely be second only to the record cane crop of 47.5 million tons in 1991/92. The cane yield for 1994/95 is estimated at 45.8 tons per hectare, up 15 percent from last season's 39.8 tons per hectare.

Sugarcane continues to compete with cassava, corn, and soybeans in the lower north and northeast regions. Additionally, more upland rice and kenaf areas have been converted into cane fields in the lower northeast, where two sugarcane mills have already relocated. Four other sugar mills have relocated during 1994-two in the northeast, one in the lower northeast, and one in the lower-north. Advanced payments are being offered to new producers who are willing to switch to cane cultivation.

Mexico: Sugar production during 1994/95 is estimated at 4.0 million tons, 7 percent above last season's revised output of 3.8 million due to an increase in the recovery rate vis-a-vis 1993/94. The Mexican sugar industry is still in the process of restructuring and is faced with several problems. The financial situation of sugar mills remains critical. In past years, large sugar inventories forced the industry to sell at low prices in order to maintain a cash flow. Secondly, most mills that have declared be working bankruptcy will still government supervision because they have not yet been sold. Finally, in areas where mills have already been closed, there is expected to be sufficient nearby milling capacity to absorb any excess sugarcane. This will likely boost stock levels, lower prices, and reduce producer returns.

<u>Ukraine</u>: Sugar production for 1994/95 is estimated at 3.8 million tons, down 9 percent from last season. The reduction reflects an 11-percent drop in beet production, an 8-percent cut in harvested area, and a 4-percent drop in the beet yield--from 22.2 tons per hectare in 1993/94 to 21.4 in 1994/95.

Russia: Russia's 1994/95 sugar outturn is estimated at 2.0 million tons, down 26 percent from a year ago. The area harvested for sugarbeets is estimated at 1.1 million hectares, down 17 percent from last year. This reduction in area, coupled with an expected 15-percent decline in yield is expected to result in an outturn of 18.0 million tons of sugarbeets in 1994/95, nearly 30 percent less than last year. Uncertainty in the sugarbeet industry and high input costs, especially for seed and fertilizer, are the main reasons for the reduction in beet area. Lower yields, the result of prolonged dry weather, contributed to the

reduction in beet production. Government policy measures to arrest the fall in production have not yet been enacted. The implementation of the government's plan to renovate the Russian sugar industry depends heavily on foreign investment. To date, the necessary level of investment has not been forthcoming.

Pakistan: Sugar production for 1994/95 is estimated at a record 3.3 million tons, up 6 percent from a year ago. The cane area is estimated up 5 percent from 1993/94, to 808,000 hectares, as growers continued to expand area in response to favorable returns for the past several years and the expectation that there would be a substantial increase in the cane support price during the 1994/95 season. However, stocks will balloon in 1994/95 if production reaches 3.3 million tons and the Government continues to limit exports to 100,000 tons.

Cuba: Sugar production has been trending downward since the 1991/92 season. Production in 1994/95 is pegged at 3.2 million tons, down 20 percent from a year ago. A significant amount of cane that should have been left for the 1994/95 crop--nearly 1.0 million tons--was harvested during the 1993/94 season in an effort to reach national goals. The situation has been exacerbated by the farmers' inability to meet the preset planting goals, poor quality seed cane, and inadequate crop maintenance. Additionally, fuel, fertilizers, chemicals, and parts remain in short supply.

<u>Turkey</u>: Sugar production for 1994/95 is estimated at 2.1 million tons, down 6 percent from last season's record level due to drought during September and early-October. Although the area planted to beets was up 3 percent, at 435,000 hectares, drought cut beet production 4 percent, to 14.8 million tons.

Philippines: Sugar production for 1994/95 is estimated at 2.0 million tons, up 11 percent from a year ago, mainly due to increased area, higher cane yield, better recovery rate, and lower fertilizer prices. Producer prices for sugar have risen from an average of US\$0.35 per kilogram in 1993/94 to US\$0.52, as of September 1994. Following this dramatic rise in sugar prices, the Sugar Regulatory Administration cut off Philippine sugar exports to the world market.

South Africa: Sugar output during the 1994/95 season is estimated at 1.8 million tons, up 41 percent from last year's drought-reduced outturn. Drought during the previous two seasons cost the industry about 1.7 million tons in lost sugar production. Rainfall was adequate for most of the 1994/95 season, but slacked off late in the season. Although cane production is estimated up 33 percent in 1994/95, to 15.0 million tons, cane quality has been adversely affected and the sucrose content will likely be below average.

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TABLE 20

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION 1/ (1,000 Metric tons)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 2/	1994/95 3/
NORTH AMERICA				
Canada	160	118	120	100
Mexico	3,500	4,330	3,780	128 4,044
United States 3/ 4/	6,627	7,109	6,963	7,430
Total	10,287	11,557	10,863	11,602
SOUTH AMERICA	•			11,002
Argentina	1,550	1,350	1,080	1,180
Bolivia	300	270	240	270
Brazil	9,200	9,800	9,930	10,500
Chile	360	528	490	520
Colombia	1,792	1,796	1,827	1,950
Ecuador	348	383	362	340
Guyana	253	254	262	260
Paraguay	110	110	110	110
Peru	456	415	505	520
Surinam	1	1	1	1
Uruguay	80	70	60	60
Venezuela	549	525	502	500
Total	14,999	15,502	15,369	16,211
CENTRAL AMERICA				
Belize	102	104	110	110
Costa Rica	302	302	325	330
El Salvador	346	329	345	350
Guatemala	1,118	1,104	1,152	1,150
Honduras	188	186	195	200
Nicaragua	194	177	205	210
Panama	127	120	125	125
Total	2,377	2,322	2,457	2,475
CARIBBEAN				
Barbados	55	48	51	40
Cuba	7,030	4,280	4,000	3,200
Dominican Republic	568	618	610	610
Guadeloupe	41	70	69	81
Haiti	30	30	30	30
Jamaica	223	224	220	240
Martinique	4	3	2	2
St. Kitts & Nevis	20	20	20	20
Trinidad & Tobago	114	108	128	125
Total	8,085	5,401	5,130	4,348
EUROPEAN UNION			4.444	222
Belgium – Luxembourg	966	970	1,134	898
Denmark 5.4	508	447	566	480
France 5/	4,413	4,723	4,772	4,288
Germany	4,250	4,401	4,750	4,000
Greece	310	385	334	310 230
Ireland	232	242	192	1,652
Italy Netherlands	1,640	2,032	1,541 1,232	1,052
Portugal	1,137 1	1,250 2	1,232	1,003
Spain	938	1,037	1,344	1,120
•		1,590	1,561	1,354
United Kingdom Total	1,330 15,725	17,079	17,430	15,401
	15,725	17,073	11,700	
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	400	437	519	440
Austria Finland	466 162	159	154	153
Sweden	252	317	394	340
Switzerland	136	150	150	140
Total	1,016	1,063	1,217	1,073
- Viai	1,010	.,000		

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 20 (Continued)

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION 1/ (1,000 Metric tons)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 2/	1994/95 3/
EASTERN EUROPE				
Albania	15	10	10	10
Bulgaria	60	31	9	15
Czech Republic	593	585	625	470
Hungary	610	360	260	425
Poland	1,640	1,567	2,270	1,700
Romania	450	243	135	300
Slovakia	200	172	140	110
Former Yugoslavia 7/	850	450	200	400
Total	4,418	3,418	3,649	3,430
FSU-12				
Belarus	130	110	130	90
Kazakhstan	70	137	107	100
Kyrgyzstan	1	13	20	20
Moldova	222	200	200	160
Russia	2,200	2,540	2,700	2,000
Ukraine	4,178	3,965	4,190	3,800
Total	6,801	6,965	7,347	6,170
BALTIC STATES				
Latvia	35	35	35	30
Lithuania	90	60	75	60
Total	125	95	110	90
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA				
Angola	35	35	35	35
Benin	5	5	5	5
Burkina	20	20	20	20
Burundi	10	16	15	15
Cameroon	60	60	60	60
Chad	20	20	20	20
Congo (Brazzaville)	35	35	35	35
Cote d' Ivoire	169	139	170	170
Ethiopia	200	200	200	200
Gabon	20	20	20	20
Ghana	5	5	5	5
Guinea	25	25	25	25
Кепуа	434	372	382	360
Madagascar	96	125	80	100
Malawi	200	200	170	200
Mali	20	20	20	20
Mauritius	648	681	604	560
Mozambique	40	20	20	20
Nigeria	45	45	50	50
Reunion	225	241	193	210
Rwanda	5	5	5	5
Senegal	75	75	75	75
Sierra Leone	7	7	7	7
Somalia	40	30	30	30
South Africa	2,429	1,600	1,244	1,750
Swaziland Tanzania	521	525	482	520
Tanzania	115	130	137	135
Togo	5	5	5	5
Uganda Zaira	30	50	50	60
Zaire Zambia	60	60	60	60
Zambia	140	140	140	140
Zimbabwe	328	6	54	560
Total	6,067	4,917	4,418	5,477

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 20 (Continued)

WORLD CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION 1/ (1,000 Metric tons)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 2/	1994/95 3/
NORTH AFRICA				
Algeria	10	10	10	10
Egypt	950	1,015	1,050	1,070
Morocco	499	454	495	510
Sudan	500	500	550	550
Tunisia	27	36	40	43
Total	1,986	2,015	2,145	2,183
MIDDLE EAST				
Iran	750	850	900	980
Iraq	10	12	12	12
Lebanon	6	8	20	20
Syria	59	99	99	115
Turkey	2,052	2,124	2,191	2,050
Total	2,877	3,093	3,222	3,177
OTHER ASIA				
Afghanistan	10	10	10	10
Bangladesh	240	240	300	250
Burma	30	30	30	30
China	8,492	8,300	6,505	6,200
India 6/	15,249	12,470	11,730	14,385
Indonesia	2,250	2,300	2,480	2,500
Japan	987	893	842	887
Malaysia	104	106	114	115
Nepal	45	45	45	45
Pakistan	2,489	2,562	3,127	3,300
Philippines	2,010	2,060	1,809	2,000
Sri Lanka	65	65	60	60
Taiwan	510	426	477	450
Thailand	5,062	3,750	3,975	4,700
Vietnam	500	485	430	500
Total	38,043	33,742	31,934	35,432
OCEANIA				
Australia	3,190	4,367	4,460	4,987
Fiji	400	441	458	510
Papua New Guinea	50	37	32	30
Total	3,640	4,845	4,950	5,527
WORLD TOTAL	116,446	112,014	110,241	112,596

^{1/} One—half of the crop years are on a September/August basis. Crop years for Southern Hemisphere countries begin prior to September. Factors for converting from refined to raw sugar are 1.087 for for refined beet sugar and 1.07 for refined cane sugar.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Forecast.

^{4/} United States data include continental beet and cane and Hawaii cane sugar, and Puerto Rico cane sugar.

^{5/} French data exclude production of cane sugar in Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Reunion which are listed separately.

^{6/} Indian data include production of Khandsari sugar, a native type, semi-white centrifugal sugar.

Estimated output of Khandsari sugar in thousands of tons (raw value equivalent) is as follows: 1991/92 - 907; 1992/93 - 1,100; 1993/94 - 1100; 1994/95 - 750.

^{7/} Includes all 6 republics of the Former Yugoslavia.

TABLE 21

SUGARBEET AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION World and Selected Countries 1/

	AREA	BEET	SUGARBEET	RAW	RECOVERY	SUGAR
COUNTRY/YEAR	HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	SUGAR	RATE	YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
NORTH AMERICA						
United States 2/	570	45.0	26.242	2 004	15.2	6.97
1992//93	572	45.9	26,243	3,984		6.51
1993/94	570	41.8	23,813	3,710	15.6	
1994/95 NOV	586	49.1	28,761	4,264	14.8	7.28
EUROPEAN UNION						
Belgium-Luxembourg						
1992//93	104	59.4	6,174	970	15.7	9.33
1993/94	102	60.0	6,120	1,134	18.5	11.12
1994/95 NOV	100	61.0	6,100	898	14.7	8.98
Denmark						
1992//93	65	45.8	2,974	447	15.0	6.88
1993/94	66	52.9	3,492	566	16.2	8.58
1994/95 NOV	66	50.0	3,300	480	14.5	7.27
France						
1992//93	457	58.0	26,491	4,723	17.8	10.33
1993/94	438	58.6	25,668	4,772	18.6	10.89
1994/95 NOV	431	60.6	26,100	4,288	16.4	9.95
Germany						
1992//93	552	49.2	27,177	4,401	16.2	7.97
1993/94	530	54.0	28,606	4,750	16.6	8.96
1994/95 NOV	508	48.8	24,800	4,000	16.1	7.87
Greece	000	10.0	21,000	,,000		
1992//93	48	63.7	3,058	385	12.6	8.02
1993/94	46	59.1	2,720	334	12.3	7.26
1994/95 NOV	42	61.9	2,600	310	11.9	7.38
Ireland	·-	01.0	2,000		*****	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
1992//93	32	43.7	1,397	242	17.3	7.56
1993/94	33	33.8	1,117	192	17.2	5.82
1994/95 NOV	34	42.6	1,450	230	15.9	6.76
	34	42.0	1,430	230	10.5	0.70
Italy	20.4	50.0	14 760	2 022	13.8	6.91
1992//93	294 271	50.2	14,762	2,032 1,541	14.7	5.69
1993/94		38.8	10,510	·		5.84
1994/95 NOV	283	44.2	12,522	1,652	13.2	5.04
Netherlands						
1992//93	121	68.2	8,251	1,250	15.1	10.33
1993/94	117	63.9	7,479	1,232	16.5	10.53
1994/95 NOV	115	56.5	6,500	1,065	16.4	9.26
Portugal						
1992//93	1	20.0	20	2	10.0	2.00
1993/94	1	37.0	37	4	10.8	4.00
1994/95 NOV	1	40.0	40	4	10.0	4.00
Spain						
1992//93	155	46.7	7,234	1,022	14.1	6.59
1993/94	170	50.7	8,622	1,333	15.5	7.84
1994/95 NOV	175	46.3	8,100	1,110	13.7	6.34
	173	70.5	0,100	1,110	10.7	0.04
United Kingdom	470	54.0	0.400	1.500	17.0	0.25
1992//93	170	54.0	9,180	1,590	17.3	9.35
1993/94	169	53.2	8,988	1,561	17.4	9.24
1994/95 NOV	170	49.2	8,360	1,354	16.2	7.96

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

NOVEMBER 1994

PRODUCTION ESTIMATES AND CROP ASSESSMENT DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 21 (Continued)

SUGARBEET AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION World and Selected Countries 1/

	AREA	BEET	SUGARBEET	RAW	RECOVERY	SUGAR
COUNTRY/YEAR	HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	SUGAR	RATE	YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
Total European Union						
1992//93	1,999	53.4	106,718	17,064	16.0	8.54
1993/94	1,943	53.2	103,359	17,419	16.9	8.97
1904/95 NOV	1,925	51.9	99,872	15,391	15.4	8.00
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	,		·	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
Austria						
1992//93	54 53	48.2 56.5	2,605	437	16.8	8.09
1993/94 1994/95 NOV	52	51.9	2,994 2,700	519 440	17.3 16.3	9.79 8.46
EAST EUROPE			_,,,	,,,		3.10
Albania						
1992//93	7	21.4	150	10	6.7	1.43
1993/94	7	21.4	150	10	6.7	1.43
1994/95 NOV Bulgaria	7	21.4	150	10	6.7	1.43
1992//93	17	15.2	258	31	12.0	1.82
1993/94	10	9.6	96	9	9.4	0.90
1994/95 NOV	20	10.0	200	15	7.5	0.75
Czech Republic	104	24.0	0.074	FOF	45.4	4.70
1992//93 1993/94	124 106	31.2 40.6	3,871 4,308	585 625	15.1 1 4. 5	4.72 5.90
1994/95 NOV	87	36.8	3,200	470	14.7	5.40
Hungary						
1992//93	100	29.7	2,974	360	12.1	3.60
1993/94 1994/95 NOV	85 120	25.3 29.2	2,154 3,500	260 425	12.1 12.1	3.06 3.54
Poland	120	25.2	0,000	420	12.1	0.01
1992//93	376	29.4	11,052	1,567	14.2	4.17
1993/94	399	39.2	15,621	2,270	14.5	5.69
1994/95 NOV	400	30.0	12,000	1,700	14.2	4.25
Romania 1992//93	189	15.2	2,877	243	8.4	1.29
1993/94	97	18.3	1,776	135	7.6	1.39
1994/95 NOV	130	22.3	2,900	300	10.3	2.31
Slovakia				4==	40.0	7.0
1992//93	47	29	1365 1128	172 140	12.6 12.4	7.3 8.9
1993/94 1994/95 NOV	33 33	34.2 31.8	1050	110	10.5	9.5
Yugoslavia 3/		35				
1992//93	132	31.1	4,100	450	11.0	3.41
1993/94	75	22.7	1,700	200	11.8 10.0	2.67 3.64
1994/95 NOV	110	36.4	4,000	400	10.0	3.04
Total Eastern Europe 1992//93	992	26.9	26,647	3,418	12.8	3.45
1993/94	812	33.2	26,933	3,649	13.5	4.49
1994/95 NOV	907	29.8	27,000	3,430	12.7	3.78
FSU-12						
Belarus	m4	00.0	1 120	110	9.8	2.16
1992//93 1993/94	51 55	22.0 28.4	1,120 1,560	130	8.3	2.36
1994/95 NOV	50	20.5	1,025	90	8.8	1.80
Kazakhstan						
1992//93	68	17.2	1,170	137	11.7 11.9	2.01 1.65
1993/94	65 55	13.8	900 900	107 100	11.1	1.82
1994/95 NOV	55	16.4	300	100		

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 21 (Continued)

SUGARBEET AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION World and Selected Countries 1/

ACHIETOVACAD	AREA	BEET	SUGARBEET	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
COUNTRY/YEAR	HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	SUGAR	NATE	HELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
FSU - 12 (CONT.)						
Kyrgyzstan						
1992//93	6	22.5	135	13	9.6	2.17
1993/94	12	17.3	207	20	9.7	1.67
1994/95 NOV	10	20.0	200	20	10.0	2.00
Moldova						
1992//93	75	26.7	2,000	200	10.0	2.67
1993/94	74	27.0	2,000	200	10.0	2.70
1994/95 NOV	74	24.3	1,800	160	8.9	2.16
Russia						
1992//93	1,439	17.8	25,548	2,540	9.9	1.77
1993/94	1,334	19.1	25,468	2,700	10.6	2.02
1994/95 NOV	1,110	16.2	18,000	2,000	11.1	1.80
Ukraine						
1992//93	1,485	19.4	28,783	3,965	13.8	2.67
1993/94	1,519	22.2	33,717	4,190	12.4	2.76
1994/95 NOV	1,400	21.4	30,000	3,800	12.7	2.71
Total FSU-12						
1992//93	3,124	18.8	58,756	6,965	11.9	2.23
1993/94	3,059	20.9	63,852	7,347	11.5	2.40
1994/95 NOV	2,699	19.2	51,925	6,170	11.9	2.29
BALTICS						
Latvia	24	16.7	250	25	10.0	1.67
1992//93	21 15	16.7	3 50 350	35 35	10.0	2.33
1993/94 1994/95 NOV	20	23.3 15.0	300	30	10.0	1.50
	20	15.0	300	30	10.0	1.50
Lithuania	20	24.0	700	60	0.2	2.00
1992//93 1993/94	30 30	24.0 26.3	720 790	60 75	8.3 9.5	2.00 2.50
1994/95 NOV	30	23.3	790	60	8.6	2.00
Total Baltics	30	20.0	700	00	0.0	2.00
1992//93	51	21.0	1,070	95	8.9	1.86
1993/94	45	25.3	1,140	110	9.6	2.44
1994/95 NOV	50	20.0	1,000	90	9.0	1.80
MIDDLE EAST	30	20.0	1,000	30	3.0	1.00
Turkey						
1992//93	406	38.3	15,563	2,124	13.6	5.23
1993/94	422	36.6	15,463	2,191	14.2	5.19
1994/95 NOV	435	34.0	14,800	2,050	13.9	4.71
ASIA						
China 2/						
1992//93	660	22.8	15,069	1,650	10.9	2.50
1993/94	599	20.1	12,048	1,115	9.3	1.86
1994/95 N OV	600	20.1	12,050	1,100	9.1	1.83
Japan 2/						
1992//93	71	50.4	3,581	680	19.0	9.58
1993/94	70	48.4	3,388	654	19.3	9.34
1994/95 NOV	70	52.9	3,705	695	18.8	9.93

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

NOVEMBER 1994

TABLE 21 (Continued)

SUGARBEET AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	BEET	SUGARBEET PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
Subtotal						
1992//93	7,929	32.3	256,252	36,417	14.2	4.59
1993/94	7,573	33.4	252,990	36,714	14.5	4.85
1994/95 NOV	7,324	33.0	241,813	33,630	13.9	4.59
Others						
1992//93	451	40.5	18,278	2,558	14.0	5.67
1993/94	472	40.8	19,267	2,716	14.1	5.75
1994/95 NOV	484	39.6	19,154	2,797	14.6	5.78
WORLD						
1992//93	8,380	32.8	274,530	38,975	14.2	4.65
1993/94	8,045	33.8	272,257	39,430	14.5	4.90
1994/95 NOV	7,808	33.4	260,967	36,427	14.0	4.67

^{1/} Refined beet sugar is converted to raw value by a factor of 1.087.

^{2/} Produces cane sugar as well as beet sugar.

^{3/} Included all 6 republics of the former Yugoslavia.

TABLE 22

SUGARCANE AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION World and Selected Countries 1/

	AREA	CANE	SUGARCANE	RAW	RECOVERY	SUGAR
COUNTRY/YEAR	HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	SUGAR	RATE	YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
Argentina						
1992/93	260	50.4	13,100	1,350	10.3	5.19
1993/94	230	45.7	10,500	1,080	10.3	4.70
1994/95 NOV	240	47.9	11,500	1,180	10.3	4.92
Australia						
1992/93	339	86.7	29,400	4,367	14.9	12.88
1993/94	340	94.0	31,951	4,460	14.0	13.12
1994/95 NOV	362	97.0	35,115	4,987	14.2	13.78
Brazil						
1992/93	1,650	54.5	90,000	9,800	10.9	5.94
1993/94	1,770	51.4	91,000	9,930	10.9	5.61
1994/95 NOV	1,800	52.2	94,000	10,500	11.2	5.83
China 2/	1 246	E0 6	72.011	6,650	9.1	5.34
1992/93	1,246	58.6	73,011 64,194	5,390	8.4	4.95
1993/94	1,088	59.0	60,535	5,100	8.4	4.98
1994/95 NOV	1,025	59.1	60,535	5,100	0.4	4.90
Colombia 1992/93	132	122.0	16,100	1,796	11.2	13.61
1993/94	139	123.7	17,200	1,827	10.6	13.14
1994/95 NOV	138	123.2	17,000	1,950	11.5	14.13
Cuba						
1992/93	1,150	41.0	47,150	4,280	9.1	3.72
1993/94	1,150	40.0	46,000	4,000	8.7	3.48
1994/95 NOV	1,100	36.4	40,000	3,200	8.0	2.91
Dominican Republic						
1992/93	215	34.3	7,368	618	8.4	2.87
1993/94	210	33.8	7,100	610	8.6	2.90
1994/95 NOV	208	33.7	7,000	610	8.7	2.93
Egypt 2/	٥٢	00.0	2 224	000	10.4	9.68
1992/93 1993/94	95 96	92.9 93.0	8,821 8,930	920 950	10.6	9.90
1994/95 NOV	96	92.7	8,900	960	10.8	10.00
Fiji						
1992/93	60	58.8	3,530	441	12.5	7.35
1993/94	60	61.7	3,700	458	12.4	7.63
1994/95 NOV	60	66.7	4,000	510	12.8	8.50
Guatemala						
1992/93	128	81.0	10,373	1,104	10.6	8.63
1993/94	132	81.3	10,725	1,152	10.7	8.73
1994/95 NOV	140	76.6	10,725	1,150	10.7	8.21

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 22 (Continued)

SUGARCANE AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION World and Selected Countries 1/

COUNTRY/YEAR	AREA HARVESTED	CANE YIELD	SUGARCANE PRODUCTION	RAW SUGAR	RECOVERY RATE	SUGAR YIELD
						· ·
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
India 3/						
1992/93	1,990	62.3	123,985	12,470	10.1	6.27
1993/94	1,900	65.2	123,958	11,730	9.5	6.17
1994/95 NOV	2,120	66.3	140,600	14,385	10.2	6.79
Indonesia						
1992/93	404	79.2	32,000	2,300	7.2	5.69
1993/94	415	79.5	33,000	2,480	7.5	5.98
1994/95 NOV	405	77.8	31,500	2,500	7.9	6.17
Mauritius						
1992/93	80	72.3	5,781	681	11.8	8.51
1993/94	80	81.3	6,500	604	9.3	7.55
1 994 /95 NOV	80	70.0	5,600	560	10.0	7.00
Mexico						
1992/93	530	74.9	39,700	4,330	10.9	8.17
1993/94	522	72.8	38,000	3,780	9.9	7.24
1994/95 NOV	525	72.4	38,000	4,044	10.6	7.70
Pakistan 2/						
1992/93	634	43.0	27,276	2,542	9.3	4.01
1993/94	769	45.0	34,600	3,104	9.0	4.04
1994/95 NOV	808	43.3	35,000	3,280	9.4	4.06
Peru						
1992/93	48	91.8	4,407	415	9.4	8.65
1993/94	47	106.4	5,000	505	10.1	10.74
1994/95 NOV	48	108.3	5,200	520	10.0	10.83
Philippines						
1992/93	377	63.3	23,850	2,060	8.6	5.46
1993/94	375	60.7	22,753	1,809	8.0	4.82
1994/95 NOV	385	61.7	23,750	2,000	8.4	5.19
South Africa						
1992/93	275	47.1	12,955	1,600	12.4	5.82
1993/94	266	42.3	11,240	1,244	11.1	4.68
1994/95 NOV	265	56.6	15,000	1,750	11.7	6.60
Sudan						
1992/93	50	100.0	5,000	500	10.0	10.00
1993/94	50	100.0	5,000	550	11.0	11.00
1994/95 NOV	50	100.0	5,000	550	11.0	11.00
Swaziland						
1992/93	37	106.5	3,941	525	13.3	14.19
1993/94	37	102.7	3,800	482	12.7	13.03
1994/95 NOV	37	105.4	3,900	520	13.3	14.05

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 22 (Continued)

SUGARCANE AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION World and Selected Countries 1/

	AREA	CANE	SUGARCANE	RAW	RECOVERY	SUGAR
COUNTRY/YEAR	HARVESTED	YIELD	PRODUCTION	SUGAR	RATE	YIELD
	1,000 Ha	MT/Ha	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	Percent	MT/Ha
Taiwan						
1992/93	57	75.2	4,285	426	9.9	7.47
1993/94	58	77.6	4,500	477	10.6	8.22
1994/95 NOV	58	73.3	4,250	450	10.6	7.76
Thailand			04.744	0.750	40.0	4.47
1992/93	900	38.6	34,711	3,750	10.8	4.17
1993/94	945	39.8	37,569 44,000	3,975 4,700	10.6 10.7	4.21 4.90
1994/95 NOV	960	45.8	44,000	4,700	10.7	4.50
U.S. (Hawaii) 4/	0.4	406.9	4 704	597	12.6	24.88
1992/93 1993/94	24 25	196.8 202.1	4,724 5,053	640	12.7	25.6 0
1994/95 NOV	20	204.1	4,082	513	12.6	25.65
	20	204.1	4,002	0.10	12.0	20.00
U.S. (Mainland) 2/ 5/ 1992/93	327	65.0	21,267	2,470	11.6	7.55
1993/94	335	65.4	21,903	2,568	11.7	7.67
1994/95 NOV	333	67.4	22,446	2,608	11.6	7.83
Venezuela			,	•		
1992/93	105	61.9	6,500	525	8.1	5.00
1993/94	100	66.8	6,680	502	7.5	5.02
1994/95 NOV	100	65.0	6,500	500	7.7	5.00
Zimbabwe						
1992/93	14	8.9	125	6	4.8	0.43
1993/94	9	59.8	538	54	10.0	6.00
1994/95 NOV	35	116.0	4,060	560	13.8	16.00
Subtotal						
1992/93	11,127	58.4	649,360	66,523	10.2	5.98
1993/94	11,148	58.4	651,394	64,361	9 .9	5.77
1994/95 NOV	11,398	59.5	677,663	69,587	10.3	6.11
Others						
1992/93	1,339	54.3	72,644	6,516	9.0	4.87
1993/94	1,328	54.4	72,273	6,450	8.9	4.86
1994/95 NOV	1,366	54.4	74,359	6,582	8.9	4.82
WORLD						
1992/93	 12,466	57.9	722,004	73,039	10.1	5.86
1993/94		58.0			9.8	
	12,476		723,667	70,811		5.68
1994/95 NOV	12,764	58.9	752,022	76,169	10.1	5.97

^{1/} Refined cane sugar is converted to raw value by a factor of 1.07.

^{2/} Produces beet sugar as well as cane sugar.

^{3/} Includes Khandsari (native type semi-white centrifugal sugar).

^{4/} Hawaiian cane is harvested once every 24 months. Consequently, yields per hectare are much higher than in countries where cane is harvested every year.

^{5/} Does not include Puerto Rico.

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

World wheat production for 1994/95 is estimated at 526.5 million tons, down 32.2 million or 6 percent from last year. Global area is estimated at 215.1 million hectares, a decline of 6.9 million or 3 percent from 1993/94. The world average yield is estimated at 2.45 tons per hectare, down 3 percent from last year. For 1994/95, the United States, Canada, Australia, and China are estimated to produce less wheat than last year, while Argentina and North Africa are expected to produce more. (See Table 3 of this circular for area, yield, and production for individual countries and regions. The durum wheat tables follow this article.)

United States: Wheat production in the United States for 1994/95 is estimated at 63.1 million tons, down 3 percent from last year. The yield estimate of 2.53 tons per hectare is 2 percent below last season's level, but 2 percent above the 5-year average. Winter wheat production is estimated at 45.3 million tons, down 6 percent from last year due to lower area. (The yield estimate of 2.71 tons per hectare is virtually unchanged from 1993/94.) However, spring wheat (including durum) production is estimated 3 percent higher than last season at 17.8 million tons. Durum production is estimated at 2.6 million tons, up 0.6 million from last year. The increase in durum production is due to a sharply higher area estimate of 1.1 million hectares (up 26 percent from last season) and a 6-percent increase in As of November 6, the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) reported that next season's (1995/96) winter wheat seedings reached 92 percent of completion in the 19 major producing states, compared with 92 percent in 1993/94, and the average of 93 percent. NASS also reported that 83 percent of the winter wheat emerged, compared with 81 percent during the same period last year and an 81 percent average.

Australia: Wheat production in Australia for 1993/94 is estimated at 8.3 million tons, down 51 percent from last year. Area is estimated at 8.2 million hectares, down 14 percent from last year as planting rains failed to arrive in the

Yield prospects are estimated to be sharply lower at 1.02 tons per hectare, down 42 percent from last season's bumper level of 1.77 tons per hectare and the lowest since 1982/83. Drought has plagued the crop in the east over much of the growing season. In New Wales and Queensland, wheat production declined sharply as much of the area received only a minimal amount of rain. In Victoria and South Australia, the crops received favorable rainfall at planting, but a prolonged dry spell followed by only scattered showers reduced yield prospects. In Western Australia, rainfall was adequate at planting, but from mid-September through early November a lack of precipitation stressed the crop.

Canada: Wheat production in Canada for 1994/95 is estimated at 23.2 million tons. down 15 percent from last year. Harvested area is estimated at a 19-year low of 10.9 million hectares as producers switched from wheat to the more profitable rapeseed. addition, prices spurred additional plantings of durum and producers are estimated to harvest 2.3 million hectares, up nearly 0.9 million from last season. Durum production is estimated at 4.7 million tons, up 40 percent from 1993/94. Favorable rainfall and seasonably warm temperatures allowed crops to emerge with little stress. However, variable weather across the Prairie Provinces, ranging from scattered frost in mid-June to pockets of dryness and high temperatures in July negatively affected vield.

European Union (EU): Wheat production in the EU is estimated at 82.7 million tons, up 3 percent from 1993/94. Harvested area and vield are estimated higher than last season at 15.4 million hectares and 5.37 tons per hectare, respectively. Durum output is estimated at 7.3 million tons, up 19 percent from 1993/94, but lower than the record 11.0 million produced in 1991/92. Higher yields account for most of the rise in output. In France, total wheat production is estimated at 30.9 million tons, up 4 percent from last year due to higher area and bumper yields. The crop received favorable rainfall throughout the

season and the wet harvest weather only minimally affected the crop. In the United Kingdom, production is estimated at 13.3 million tons, up 3 percent from 1993/94; harvested area and yield are estimated slightly higher than 1993/94. Although harvest activity was delayed by wet conditions, the wheat crop benefitted from generally favorable weather during the growing season. In Italy, production is estimated at 8.0 million tons, of which durum comprises 3.9 million. Total wheat output is up 1 percent from the previous year. Harvested area is virtually unchanged from last year at 2.3 million hectares, although soft wheat area is down while durum is up. Durum area expanded slightly as a result of increased availability of some fields that were previously idled under the voluntary 5-year setaside program. Italy produces over half the EU durum.

Argentina: Wheat production in Argentina for 1994/95 is estimated at 10.5 million tons, up 12 percent from last year. Harvested area is estimated at 4.9 million hectares, up slightly from last year, but lower than the 5.7 million hectare level of 1990/91. Yield is estimated at 2.14 tons per hectare, or 9 percent above last season due in part to increased fertilizer use. Although the weather was somewhat drier and warmer than usual across the northern growing regions, recent rains have ameliorated the dry On October 29, freezing conditions. temperatures were recorded in southern Buenos Aires, but initial reports indicate no significant damage. The weather is pushing crop development about 7 to 10 days ahead of normal and harvest begins in late November.

China: China, the world's largest wheat producer, is estimated to produce 103.0 million tons, down 3 percent from last season. Area is estimated at 29.6 million hectares, down 2 percent from 1993/94 as producers switched to more profitable alternative crops. Winter wheat, which accounts for about 90 percent of total wheat production, grew under less than ideal conditions as dryness hampered crop development in parts of the North China Plain. However, favorable weather in other areas partially offset the shortfall. Although weather was favorable for much of the spring wheat crop, production is estimated to be

slightly less than the previous year as harvested area is lower.

Former Soviet Union (FSU): Wheat production in the FSU-12 during 1994/95 is estimated at 63.8 million tons, down 22 percent from last year as area and yield are reduced significantly. Area is estimated at 41.9 million hectares, down 6 percent from 1993/94 due mainly to reduced area in Russia and Ukraine. Yield is estimated at 1.52 tons per hectare, down 18 percent from last season due to summer drought. In Russia, production is estimated at 35.0 million tons, down 20 percent from last year. Winter wheat, which accounts for about 60 percent of total wheat output, was hampered by wet conditions during planting (fall of 1993) in the central growing regions and dry conditions in the South. This was followed by bitterly cold temperatures in November 1993 and February 1994 which caused substantial winterkill. Variable weather reduced yield potential below last season's level and for the second consecutive year the spring wheat crop in western experienced harvest delays caused by wet Ukraine is estimated to have weather. produced 13.8 million tons of wheat, down 37 percent from last year. Nearly all wheat grown is winter wheat. A prolonged dry summer and fall of 1993 and the early arrival of winter caused spotty germination and limited plant establishment. The same cold temperatures that affected Russia caused more severe damage in Ukraine. In addition, hot, dry weather in July caused further reductions in yield. There were no significant harvest delays. In Kazakhstan, wheat output is estimated at 10.5 million tons, down 9 percent from last year. Spring wheat varieties comprise nearly 90 percent of the wheat sown. Following beneficial pre-planting rain in early May, there was prolonged heat and dryness in June. As the season progressed, unusually cool, wet weather slowed maturation of the crop and delayed the harvest.

North Africa: After two consecutive years of drought, Morocco is estimated to have produced a record 5.5 million tons of wheat in 1994/95, up 262 percent from last season. Durum wheat production is estimated at a record 2.4 million tons (harvested in May/June

of 1994), up 292 percent from last season. Favorable weather throughout much of the growing season resulted in a total wheat yield of 1.80 tons per hectare. In addition, harvested area is estimated at a record 3.1 million hectares. However, in Algeria and Tunisia, drought reduced total wheat production to an estimated 1.1 million and 0.5 million tons, respectively. In Tunisia, this season's grain production marks the third consecutive year of poor wheat production. Over the last three years, total wheat

production has fallen from 1.6 million tons in 1992/93 to 0.5 million for 1994/95. Durum production has fallen an estimated 0.7 million tons from last season to 0.4 million for 1994/95. In Algeria, total wheat harvested area and yield dropped for the fourth consecutive year as unfavorable weather and political turmoil continued to constrain production. Durum production fell 0.2 million tons last year to 1.0 million for 1994/95.

Timothy Rocke, (202) 720-1572

TABLE 23

DURUM WHEAT in SELECTED COUNTRIES
Havested Area

	1984/85	1985/86	(Thou 1984/85 1985/86 1986/87 1987/88 1989/90	1987/88	(Thou 1989/90	Thousand hectares) 9/90 1989/90 1990,	tares) 1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
Total	10,119	10,230	10,081	13,567	12,802	15,111	14,985	15,289	13,640	12,420	13,261
United States	1,303	1,252	1,252	1,252	1,152	1,500	1,419	1,294	991	850	1,068
Foreign	8,816	8,978	8,829	12,315	11,650	13,611	13,566	13,995	12,649	11,570	12,193
Algeria	1,226	1,109	978	994	665	1,010	1,060	1,150	1,200	1,000	950
Argentina	40	73	32	42	45	43	22	33	30	45	20
Canada	1,680	1,740	1,845	2,186	2,266	2,611	2,092	1,992	1,459	1,441	2,300
France	125	166	255	311	269	297	395	499	426	220	240
Germany	9	15	25	23	12	13	10	16	16	10	=
Greece	312	372	372	471	200	515	520	674	674	450	650
Italy	1,798	1,739	1,865	1,895	1,783	1,800	1,702	1,680	1,531	1,410	1,440
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	26	10	23	26	17	25
Spain	125	120	105	107	110	129	190	468	627	620	009
United Kingdom	7	-	9	9	9	•	2	2	2	2	2
EU Total	2,373	2,423	2,628	2,813	2,680	2,781	2,829	3,362	3,302	2,729	2,968
Morocco	1,123	1,116	1,192	1,110	1,105	1,170	1,250	1,245	1,088	1,180	1,300
Syria	300	370	400	350	350	250	380	400	425	475	475
Tunisia	784	857	454	820	239	446	733	893	835	780	400
Turkey	1,290	1,290	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,200	920	810	720	750
Russia	A N	N N	N A A	1,500	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Kazakhstan	AN	NA	NA	1,200	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,500	1,200	1,000

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TABLE 24

DURUM WHEAT in SELECTED COUNTRIES

Yield

	1984/85 1985/86		1986/87	1987/88	(Tons 1989/90	(Tons per hectare) 9/90 1989/90 199	are) 1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
Total	1.63	1.62	1.89	1.66	1.38	1.40	1.70	1.83	1.78	1.57	1.75
United States	2.16	2.45	2.13	2.08	1.06	1.67	2.35	2.19	2.67	2.26	2.40
Foreign	1.55	1.50	1.86	1.62	1.42	1.37	1.63	1.80	1.71	1.52	1.70
Algeria	99.0	0.97	0.81	0.78	0.62	0.84	0.54	1.09	1.08	1.10	1.8
Argentina	2.75	2.26	1.88	2.14	1.82	1.33	2.27	2.82	2.50	2.22	2.20
Canada	1.26	1.13	2.11	1.84	0.87	1.57	2.01	2.30	2.15	2.33	2.04
France	4.73	4.57	4.16	4.46	4.01	4.55	5.06	5.09	4.40	3.82	4.17
Germany	4.67	5.80	4.40	4.35	5.50	5.08	4.70	4.94	4.31	4.60	5.45
Greece	2.92	1.78	2.55	2.46	2.32	2.18	1.92	2.82	1.56	1.44	2.00
Italy	2.57	2.21	2.38	2.36	2.20	1.70	2.15	3.06	2.83	2.70	2.71
Portugal	1	1	I	1	1	1	1.20	1.91	0.88	1.82	2.60
Spain	3.41	2.55	2.40	2.81	3.10	2.66	3.19	2.85	2.05	1.19	1.58
United Kingdom	4.29	1.18	4.00	4.00	4.00	7.00	2.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	2.00
EU Total	2.78	2.34	2.60	2.65	2.46	2.16	2.59	3.29	2.61	2.24	2.45
Morocco	1.04	1.08	1.66	1.01	1.60	1.51	1.29	1.78	0.63	0.51	1.83
Syria	0.83	1.16	1.13	1.14	1.43	0.30	1.13	1.34	1.65	1.79	1.68
Lunisia	0.74	1.25	0.83	1.30	0.70	0.75	1.22	1.59	1.58	1.41	1.10
Lurkey	1.55	1.48	1.54	1.54	1.77	1.35	1.67	1.63	1.54	1.60	1.43
Hussia	Y Z	A N	NA	1.20	1.00	1.00	1.25	0.75	1.25	1.10	1.05
Kazakhstan	AN N	NA	AN	1.00	0.80	0.75	1.25	0.50	1.33	0.83	0.30

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 25

DURUM WHEAT in SELECTED COUNTRIES

Production

	1084/85	1985/86	1984/85 1985/86 1986/87 1987/88		(The	(Thousand tons)	18)	1001/00	1001/00 1000/03 1003/07	1003/07	1001/05
Total	16,444	16,540	19,048	22,518	17,724	21,091	25,437	27,980	24,235	19,493	23,271
United States	2,815	3,062	2,665	2,598	1,220	2,510	3,332	2,829	2,645	1,918	2,561
Foreign	13,629	13,478	16,383	19,920	16,504	18,581	22,105	25,151	21,590	17,575	20,710
Algeria	804	1,072	790	777	415	850	575	1,250	1,300	1,100	950
Argentina	110	165	09	90	82	22	20	93	75	100	110
Canada	2,110	1,960	3,897	4,014	1,979	4,098	4,197	4,586	3,138	3,358	4,700
France	591	759	1,060	1,386	1,080	1,350	2,000	2,540	1,875	840	1,000
Germany	28	87	110	100	99	99	47	79	69	46	09
Greece	912	661	950	1,161	1,160	1,122	1,000	1,900	1,050	650	1,300
Italy	4,618	3,851	4,431	4,476	3,924	3,066	3,663	5,139	4,328	3,800	3,900
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	47	12	44	23	31	65
Spain	426	306	252	301	341	343	209	1,335	1,267	740	950
United Kingdom	30	13	24	24	24	7	10	10	10	10	10
EU Total	6,605	2,677	6,827	7,448	6,595	6,001	7,339	11,047	8,622	6,117	7,285
Morocco	1,171	1,200	1,981	1,126	1,766	1,767	1,617	2,216	682	009	2,350
Syria	250	430	450	400	200	225	430	535	700	850	800
Tunisia	584	1,069	378	1,065	167	333	897	1,424	1,323	1,100	440
Turkey	1,995	1,905	2,000	2,000	2,300	1,750	2,000	1,500	1,250	1,150	1,075
Russia	AZ —	NA NA	Y Y	1,800	1,500	2,000	2,500	1,500	2,500	2,200	2,100
Kazakhstan	NA	NA	NA	1,200	1,200	1,500	2,500	1,000	2,000	1,000	900

November 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

RUSSIAN HONEY PRODUCTION

Russian honey production for 1995 is forecast at 58,000 tons, up 7 percent from the 1994 estimate of 54,000 tons. The 1995 forecast is based on a projected increase in the number of colonies--from 5.0 million in 1994 to 5.3 million in 1995. The number of bee colonies in Russia has been increasing since 1985. Between 1993 and 1995, colony numbers rose approximately 6 percent per annum, with most of the expansion occurring in the private sector. During this same period, the average yield in apiaries rose from about 10.5 kilograms to 11.0 per colony.

Beekeeping is a popular occupation among Russians. In 1993, about 12,000 former State and collective farms and 900,000 private beekeepers were involved in honey production. Unlike other Russian agricultural sectors, honey production has been expanding over the past several years because output is generated primarily by the private sector, where honey is produced more efficiently than in the State sector. The percentage of total honey outturn attributed to private apiaries varies by region-from about 50 percent in Central Russia to more than 95 percent in some parts of Siberia. Only 28 percent of total honey output in 1993 was produced by former State and collective enterprises.

Private beekeeping is in a stage of active development. The size of apiaries has been increasing gradually--from a norm of 5 to 10 colonies to the current 50 to 80 and, occasionally, up to 200. In state-owned apiaries, the number of colonies sometimes reaches 3,000 or more, but honey production is less efficient. From 1986 through 1991, the total number of bee colonies declined 9 percent in the State sector, but increased 33 percent in the private sector. About 55 percent of all bee colonies on former State and collective farms are located in the central and southern areas of the European part of Russia.

Some of the factors that adversely affect honey production and yields include weather anomalies, damage from varroa mites and nematodes, and equipment shortages. In West Siberia, bee losses due to severe cold translate into average honey production losses of 5 to 10 percent. This situation exists in several regions where colonies have been populated with bee breeds that are inappropriate for the local climatic conditions. The shortage of supplies and equipment is the biggest problem facing Russian honey producers. Only two factories produce specialized equipment for beekeeping operations. However, this equipment is designed for large apiaries and does not meet the needs of private beekeepers. This situation will likely improve as more enterprises invest in the production of equipment for small-scale beekeeping.

There are no direct production subsidies for honey producers. Honey quality is regulated by the Russian State Committee Standardization, Metrology, and Certification (GOSSTANDART). The honey quality standard was enacted in 1989 and remains in force. When selling to State trading organizations, producers must adhere to these standards in receive certification from order to GOSSTANDART. Russian wholesalers and retailers of honey also must adhere to these standards.

Before the Revolution of 1917, most apiarists were members of the Russian Society of Beekeepers. This organization was dissolved in 1937, and replaced by local honey offices. Between 1953 and 1958 these local honey offices were acquired by the Tsentrosoyuz, an organization with a system of local offices in charge of input supply and output procurement in rural areas. The beekeeping industry was a low priority for the Tsentrosoyuz, which was responsible for procuring a number of different commodities.

Under the auspices of the Tsentrosoyuz, the beekeeping sector was neglected. In 1991, a public voluntary organization of private apiarists, called Rsopchelovodsoyuz, was established. Currently, Rsopchelovodsoyuz represents more than 500,000 of the 900,000 beekeepers in Russia who account for more than 60 percent of total Russian honey

production.

The State Honey Agency, Pchelprom, was established on September 30, 1992. Pchelprom, the umbrella organization for the State-controlled honey producing enterprises, is responsible for providing former State and collective farms with husbandry services and information on research developments as well as the organization of international market and breeding activities and the manufacture and distribution of apiary equipment.

There are also a number of different voluntary societies and apiarist clubs in Russia. Scientific and research support for the Russian honey industry is provided by eight special experiment stations and additional laboratories in agricultural research institutions and universities.

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RUSSIAN POULTRY MEAT AND EGG PRODUCTION

The downward spiral in Russia's poultry meat and egg sector began to taper off in 1994 and will likely moderate further in 1995, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Moscow. Output of total poultry meat in 1994 was down 6 percent from 1993, to 1.20 million tons. Production in 1995 is forecast down 2 percent, to 1.18 million tons.

Similarly, Russia's estimated egg output for 1994 is pegged at 38.7 billion, down 4 percent from 1993. A 2-percent reduction, to 37.9 billion, is forecast for 1995. Although production continues to contract, the downward trend is slowing mainly because of growing stability in the general economy and personal income.

The production of broiler meat is estimated up 2 percent in 1994, to 830,000 tons. An additional 4-percent increase, to 860,000 tons, is forecast for 1995. In contrast to other livestock products, broiler meat production is increasing because producers, including some of the former State and collective farms, have found that broilers can be profitable. One reason is that broilers have supplanted the production of young roosters, which are less efficient feed converters. The decline in turkey meat production appears to have leveled off and output may increase slightly in 1995.

RUSSIA: OUTPUT OF POULTRY MEAT AND EGGS

(Thousand tons/Millions of eggs)

	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	Estimate 1994	Forecast 1995
Total Poultry	1,751	1,428	1,277	1,200	1,180
Broilers	978	785	810	830	860
Turkey Meat	45	37	35	35	36
Eggs	46,900	42,900	40,300	38,700	37,900

STRUCTURE

Production Types: Most poultry meat produced in Russia comes from chickens, with broilers accounting for the largest share. Broiler production has shown steady growth since 1992, while output of less efficient types of poultry have declined. Turkey meat represents only about 3 percent of total poultry meat production; ducks and geese account for an even smaller proportion. Approximately two-thirds of total poultry meat production is from the large, former State and collective farms. However, the private sector's role in production continues to expand.

Location: Under centralized planning, huge

poultry complexes were built around Moscow to provide the capital city with poultry meat and eggs. Currently, about one-fifth of all poultry products produced in Russia comes from the Central region which surrounds Moscow.

RUSSIA: POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION BY REGION IN 1993

	H	oldings <u>1</u> /		Meat <u>2</u> /	E	ggs <u>2</u> /
Region	<u>Birds</u>	<u>Share</u>	Prod.	<u>Share</u>	Prod.	<u>Share</u>
	(Mil.)	(%)	(1,000)	(%)	(Bil.)	(%)
DUCCIA	F.0.0	100.0	1 077	100.0	20.1	100.0
RUSSIA	566	100.0	1,277	100.0	29.1	100.0
Central	104	18.4	194	15.2	6.3	21.6
N. Caucasus	88	15.6	242	19.0	2.0	6.9
Volga	74	13.1	164	12.8	3.1	10.7
Urals	74	13.1	192	15.0	4.5	15.4
W. Siberia	59	10.4	131	10.3	3.4	11.7
Cent. Black Soil	46	8.1	98	7.7	1.7	5.8
Volga-Vyatka	30	5.3	62	4.9	1.6	5.5
E. Siberia	27	4.8	60	4.7	1.8	6.2
Northwest	26	4.6	59	4.6	2.0	6.9
Far East	20	3.5	35	2.7	1.2	4.1
North	18	3.2	40	3.1	1.5	5.1

^{1/} Includes all farms.

Poultry meat and egg production also are concentrated in the Urals region where poultry production complexes were developed to feed workers in this heavily industrialized area. Other areas with significant output are the North Caucasus and the Volga regions, which have at their disposal feed resources that are largely absent in the Urals.

PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

The steep decline in Russian poultry meat and egg production since 1991 occurred because of a number of interrelated problems, particularly reduced productivity, low profits, and shortages of quality feed.

Productivity: The low daily weight gain of broilers is one indicator of declining productivity. For Russia, that statistic decreased from 22 grams per day in 1991 to 19 grams per day in 1993. However, the weight indicator varies significantly throughout Russia. For example, in 1993, on the best farms in the Urals region the daily weight increment for broilers ranged from 29 to 35 grams per day.

Productivity in the egg sector also is declining. The average productivity of layers in Russia in 1993 was reported at 221 eggs per layer, down from 236 eggs per layer in 1990.

One factor contributing to the sector's low productivity is the absence of state-of-the-art production technology. Throughout most of Russia, poultry meat and eggs primarily are produced in large poultry complexes. The production technology in these complexes is outdated--the equipment having been in operation for 10 to 20 years. Limited financial resources likely will prevent refurbishment of these complexes in the near future.

<u>Profitability</u>: Under the State planning system, both input prices and selling prices for poultry products were set by the State at levels that guaranteed profits for producers. With the onset of restructuring, prices of feed and other inputs have risen faster than increases in poultry prices. As a result, only highly efficient producers are able to avoid operating at a loss.

Feeds: The quantity and the quality of feed supplies are serious impediments to the

^{2/} Includes former State and collective farms only.

expansion of poultry and egg production. In 1992, State and collective farms connected with Ptitseprom (the Ministry of Agricultural entity that oversees the poultry sector), received 8.8 million tons of mixed feeds from the Government at subsidized rates. This compares with 12.0 million tons in 1991. In 1993, the amount of mixed feeds supplied by the Government is estimated to have decreased to between 5.0 and 6.0 million tons.

The quality of feed continues to be one of the most critical problems facing the Russian poultry industry. Even when available, most mixed feeds lack sufficient vitamins and proteins. Over the past few years, this problem has been exacerbated by declining production of mixed feeds and protein-vitamin pre-mixes.

RUSSIA: MIXED FEED AND PREMIX PRODUCTION (1,000 tons)

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	1992	<u>1993</u>
Mixed feeds	40,970	37,400	27,380	21,200
Protein-vitamin Premix	172	117	114	9

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A team of USDA analysts travelled to China in September to gain a better understanding of China's corn sector, which has seen rapid growth and change in recent years. The topics investigated on the trip included corn area, yield, production, consumption, prices, procurement, marketing, transportation, and trade. After visiting with government officials and other sources in Beijing, the group travelled through the provinces of Hebei, Jilin, and Liaoning to meet with local officials and make field observations.

The findings of the team may be summarized as follows:

- Corn production in 1994 is estimated to be roughly equal to the 1993 output of 102.7 million tons. Dry conditions in central China and floods in the north and south were offset by higher production in the northeast. China's corn area is projected to remain stable in the near-future, but higher yields are possible with better management (more irrigation and fertilizer) and the expanded use of hybrid varieties. Although there has been mechanization in the farm sector, all the observed harvesting was being done by hand.
- o There are concerns that corn area may be under-reported to some extent, which would mean that yields could be over-stated. The USDA team was told that more work is needed to pin down China's actual corn area, but the job will be very difficult. The local statistical and agricultural bureaus did not, however, believe that the area under-count was serious in their provinces.
- The domestic demand for corn continues to rise steadily as the population grows and the consumption of meat increases with income. The supply of corn for State-owned feed mills, privately-owned mills, and industrial use is said to be tight. The consumption of corn for food is minor

except in isolated areas where it is an important staple grain.

- o The transportation system is inadequate to meet agricultural requirements. Inter-provincial shipments of corn are hampered by road and rail congestion and inefficient handling methods. There are several ambitious investment programs planned by the Chinese Government and the World Bank to improve ports, infrastructure, and grain storage.
- o Exports of corn have increased in recent years. Rising domestic demand has caused tight supplies and high domestic prices for corn and livestock. China has released government-held stocks and may cut back on exports to control inflation. The team was told that imports are possible in the future but only if the international price is right.
- o The Government has re-emphasized grain contracts with farmers and it runs a complex grain storage and distribution system to influence the price and supply of grain.

1994 HARVEST PROSPECTS

The USDA team discussed the 1994 corn harvest prospects with officials from the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Statistical Bureau, and local agricultural officials in Hebei, Jilin, and Guangdong Provinces. They reported that China's corn crop was expected to be no lower than last year's output of 102.7 million tons. Corn area was estimated at 20.7 million hectares, equal to last year, and high national yields were expected despite drought in parts of the North China Plain and floods in southern and northeast China during the growing season. The weather from mid-August through mid-September had been mostly sunny, warm, and dry, which favored the maturing corn crop. The USDA estimates China's 1994/95 corn production at 104.0 million tons, up 1.3 million or 1 percent from last year.

PRODUCTION OVERVIEW

Corn production is concentrated in the northeast (Heilongjiang, Jilin, and Liaoning Provinces), the North China Plain, and to a lesser extent in the southwest Provinces of Sichuan, Yunnan, Guangxi, and Guizhou. Corn is an insignificant crop in southeast China, where it is planted on marginal land unsuitable for paddy rice. Chinese officials project corn area to remain stable in the foreseeable future at about 20 million hectares, with a gradual shift to the Northeast. Production has risen from 68.2 million tons in 1983/84 to 102.7 in 1993/94, an increase of more than 50 percent in the past 10 years. Although corn area increased by almost 2.0 million hectares during this period, most of the production increase was due to improved yields. Hybrids make up about 88 percent of the corn planted in China, and work is underway to develop varieties with greater tolerance to drought, salinity, and pests. The use of manure for fertilizer is down while the application of quality fertilizer phosphorus, and (nitrogen, potassium compounds) is increasing. More than 50 percent of the total crop is irrigated, although corn in the northeast and southwest are primarily rain-dependent. Mechanization is still at a very low level because of high costs and the small size of fields. Tractors are commonly used for plowing; but planting, harvesting, and husking are usually done by hand. agricultural official told the team that more mechanization will need to be introduced as farm labor gets tighter in many rural areas.

Hebei: According to the Hebei Agriculture Department, corn area in 1993 was 2.1 million hectares and production was 10.2 million tons. Area dropped slightly in 1994 to 2.1 million hectares, but the weather has been favorable and a good crop is expected.

The climate in Hebei is well suited for corn production. The growing season is about 120 days long and the average annual rainfall is 540 millimeters, of which 70 percent falls during the critical months of July and August. The weather during harvest is usually dry, which helps keep the moisture content no higher than 14 percent. Harvesting normally starts in the last week of September, but this year it began a week to 10 days sooner because of warm late-summer weather.

Planting patterns vary across the province. The climate north of the Great Wall and at high elevations permits only one crop of grain each year. Some of the corn in this area is grown under plastic sheeting to protect the plants from cold and increase the length of the growing season by 10 to 20 days. South of the Great Wall the growing season is longer and corn is double-cropped with winter wheat. The majority of Hebei's corn is grown in the center of the province, where soils are fertile, irrigation water is available, fertilizer use is high, and the growing season is long. Corn yields are lowest on the plains to the east, near the border with Shandong. The water is too saline to be used for irrigation, planting density is low, less fertilizer is used, and farmers use fewer hybrid seeds.

Jilin: Corn is the most important grain crop in Jilin. The Jilin "corn belt" is located in the center of the province. Corn area makes up 50 to 60 percent of Jilin's total grain area and about 70 percent of production. In 1993, Jilin produced 13.4 million tons of corn, more than any other province. This year, summer floods hit part of the crop but overall conditions were said to be better than in 1993 and local agricultural officials were expecting a bumper harvest. Area in 1994 is estimated at 2.1 million hectares, up from 2.0 million hectares in 1993. There is reportedly enough arable land to expand corn area to 2.3 or 2.4 million hectares.

Corn is planted either as a single crop or interplanted with potatoes, soybeans, or other crops. The team was told that farmers seldom use crop rotation, preferring to grow corn every year, although they sometimes will switch from single cropping to interplanting. Hybrid varieties are planted on 95 percent of total area. Most farmers use chemical fertilizer though some manure is still used. No irrigation is used on corn in Jilin.

The normal planting date is April 15 to April 30, and the normal harvest date is October 1. This year some farmers were reportedly able to start harvesting by September 25 because of favorable weather. Jilin's growing season is 120 to 135 days long.

Guangdong: Corn production in Guangdong has a long history, although area and

production are small. Guangdong officials said that 52,000 hectares of corn were planted in 1993 and 158,000 tons were harvested, for a yield of 3.04 tons per hectare. The forecast area for 1994 is 53,333 hectares, but no production forecast was given. About 60 percent of corn area was planted with hybrid seeds.

Corn can be grown throughout the year in Guangdong. About 9 percent of the crop is planted in the winter for spring harvest. A reported 81 percent is planted in the spring and harvested in the summer, while the remaining 10 percent is planted in the summer and harvested in the fall.

About 60 percent of the crop is grown in the north/northwest part of the province, a poor and mountainous area with little arable land. The crop is not irrigated and is especially vulnerable to drought. Almost half of the corn is intercropped with crops like soybeans, sweet potatoes, and cassava. All planting, cultivating, and harvesting is done by hand. Corn farmers in Guangdong keep most of their crop for personal use. The majority of the corn is used for food since other types of grain can't be grown on the same poor land.

OTHER ISSUES

Under-reported Area: There are concerns that China's arable land has been significantly under-reported in government statistics. Discussions with officials confirmed that crop area had been under-reported but it would be a difficult problem to solve because of economic reasons. Farmers tend to under-report area because their taxes are based on the amount of land cultivated, and in some areas local officials encourage farmers to develop new cropland by keeping it off the tax rolls. A new national agricultural census scheduled for 1997 should provide an improved reference base. In Hebei Province, most of the under-reported land was said to be along the coast and in the mountains to the west and north, not in the prime agricultural region. In Guangdong Province, under-reported area was said to be limited to hilly areas and had little effect on production. Under-reported land in Jilin Province was said to be no more than 2 or 3 percent of the total arable land.

Feed: The USDA team was told by the China National Feedstuff Group, Ministry of Internal Trade that China's feed industry has been growing by about 10 percent per year since 1978. Total national production was 40.0 million tons in 1993 with a production target is 50.0 million tons in 1995 and 100.0 million by 2000, though the actual amount produced may be closer to 75.0 million. The industry now uses 24.0 million tons of corn for feed, but by 2000 it will require about 60.0 million tons. about 10,000 mills There are located throughout China, including state-run mills, privately-owned mills, and joint ventures with foreign corporations. The competition for feed supplies is tight, but state mills have an advantage because they have access to cheap government grain supplies, while the private mills must buy their supplies on the free market at higher prices.

The team visited several feed mills and talked to government officials involved in the feed sector at the national and local level. They all agreed that the demand for feed will continue to rise as the Chinese people increase their consumption of meat. This demand for feed is highest along China's southern coast, where supplies of corn are very short. One of the industry's biggest challenges is moving corn from the surplus regions in the north to users in the south cheaply and efficiently.

Exports: The team was told that exports of corn have increased in recent years because of high stocks following several consecutive bumper crops. The exports have brought in valuable foreign exchange, but rising domestic demand has caused tight supplies and led to higher market prices for corn and livestock-which in turn is an important reason for the current high inflation rate. To keep inflation in check, the Government wants to ensure a good supply of corn for the domestic market. It has released government-held stocks and may cut back on exports. If demand rises sufficiently, it may start importing corn again, but the amount will depend largely on the international market price.

<u>Transportation</u>: The transportation system in China is a mixture of old and new. Although some modern highways have been constructed, most of the roads were narrow, rough, and badly congested. Donkey carts, bicycles, and

small tractors were commonly used for transportation in rural areas, and steam locomotives were seen in Jilin. Corn shipments from surplus areas in the north to deficit areas in the south are hampered by road and rail congestion and inefficient handling methods. However, the team was told of several ambitious investment programs being planned by the Chinese Government and the World Bank to improve ports, infrastructure, and grain storage. The team saw some modern grain-handling facilities in place and under construction at the ports of Dalian and Guangzhou (Huangpu).

Policy: Chinese Government officials told the USDA team that China has re-emphasized grain contracts with farmers, in which farmers are required to sell a portion of their crop at a state-determined price, usually lower than the market price. The Government has a complex grain storage and distribution system, with some free-market attributes, to influence the price and supply of grain. This is done to control inflation, make cheap grain available to state-run enterprises, and provide disaster relief.

FIELD OBSERVATIONS

Beijing to Shijiazhuang, Hebei

Hebei is a major producer of corn, wheat, cotton, and many other crops. Shijiazhuang, the capital, is an important industrial center located 260 kilometers south of Beijing. Most of the farmland along the route was planted to corn, growing in dense and uniform stands. Some of the fields had sorghum growing in rows among the corn or along the edges of the fields. There were a few sunflowers near the villages and a few fields of cotton. Mixed crops (soybeans, other beans, sweet and irish potatoes, vegetables, hot peppers, fruit trees, etc) were planted along the side of the road and near the villages. About 5 percent of the corn was being harvested at this time.

Near Beijing, the crop looked like it would be ready to harvest by October, but farther to the south it was closer to maturity. The most striking sight was the size of the corn fields. Although each plot of corn was small, they seemed to make up large single fields that extended for kilometers. Near Shijiazhuang,

fields began to get smaller and more diversified, but corn still was the dominant crop.

Shijiazhuang to Gao Cheng

The team made a trip from Shijiazhuang to Gao Cheng, a distance of 30 kilometers. Corn was planted on an estimated 80 percent of the farmland. There were also small fields of soybeans, sweet potatoes, and cotton (with open bolls). No land was left vacant: crops were sown right up to the side of the roads and buildings, and odd patches of land were planted with vegetables or fruit trees.

Corn stalks were an estimated 8 to 10 feet high. The rows were clean and there was no sign of major pest or disease problems. Corn was still somewhat green but near maturity. The ears were short, heavy, and well-filled. Harvesting was just getting underway in this area, and all work was being done by hand. The stalks were cut close to the ground then laid down to dry before being taken from the fields. The ears were shucked in the field and put in rows or in small piles to finish drying. Corn was observed on rooftops and piled in front of buildings awaiting later shelling. The team was told that the corn has to be harvested quickly in this area because farmers need to plow the fields in preparation for wheat sowing. Normally harvest would be in late September, but this year it was starting in mid-September, about 10 days early due to warm and sunny late-summer weather.

Changchun, Jilin to Dalian, Liaoning

The team traveled 700 kilometers from Changchun, Jilin to Dalian, Liaoning by train. The rail line passes through the heart of China's corn belt. Jilin Province ranks first in corn production and regularly exports millions of tons of corn to other provinces or overseas.

From Changchun to Shenyang, the corn crop seemed to be in good condition. The top leaves were turning yellow but many of the lower leaves and stalks were still green. The ears were long and well filled out. Corn was the dominant crop in this area. Only about 5 percent of the crop was harvested and many different techniques were observed. In some cases farmers picked the ears and stuffed them

into bags. In other cases they had cut down the stalks and piled them into sheaves. Women and children came later to pick off the ears. Farmers were observed hauling the corn stalks off to farmsteads to burn for fuel and for fodder. The USDA team did not see any large fields of soybeans in this stretch of the trip. Occasionally inter-planted fields of corn and soybeans were seen, i.e., 8 rows of corn, then 4 rows of soybeans.

Near Kaiyuan, there was a large area planted to rice. Paddy fields had been constructed wherever farmers had a reliable supply of water. The crop was just beginning to turn yellow. A small part of the rice crop had lodged and farmers had either harvested it or

tied up the heads with string to keep them out of the water. At Haicheng, rice competed with corn as the dominant field crop. The fields seemed to be well kept and fairly free of weeds. A large percentage of the corn had been harvested in this area. Soybeans became more common, and some soybean fields were being harvested.

From Haicheng to Dalian, the primary crops were sorghum and millet. The land was sandy and not as well-watered. Most sorghum had been cut and put in shocks or was drying on roof tops. The corn crop had largely been harvested. Fields were bare and the corn cribs full.

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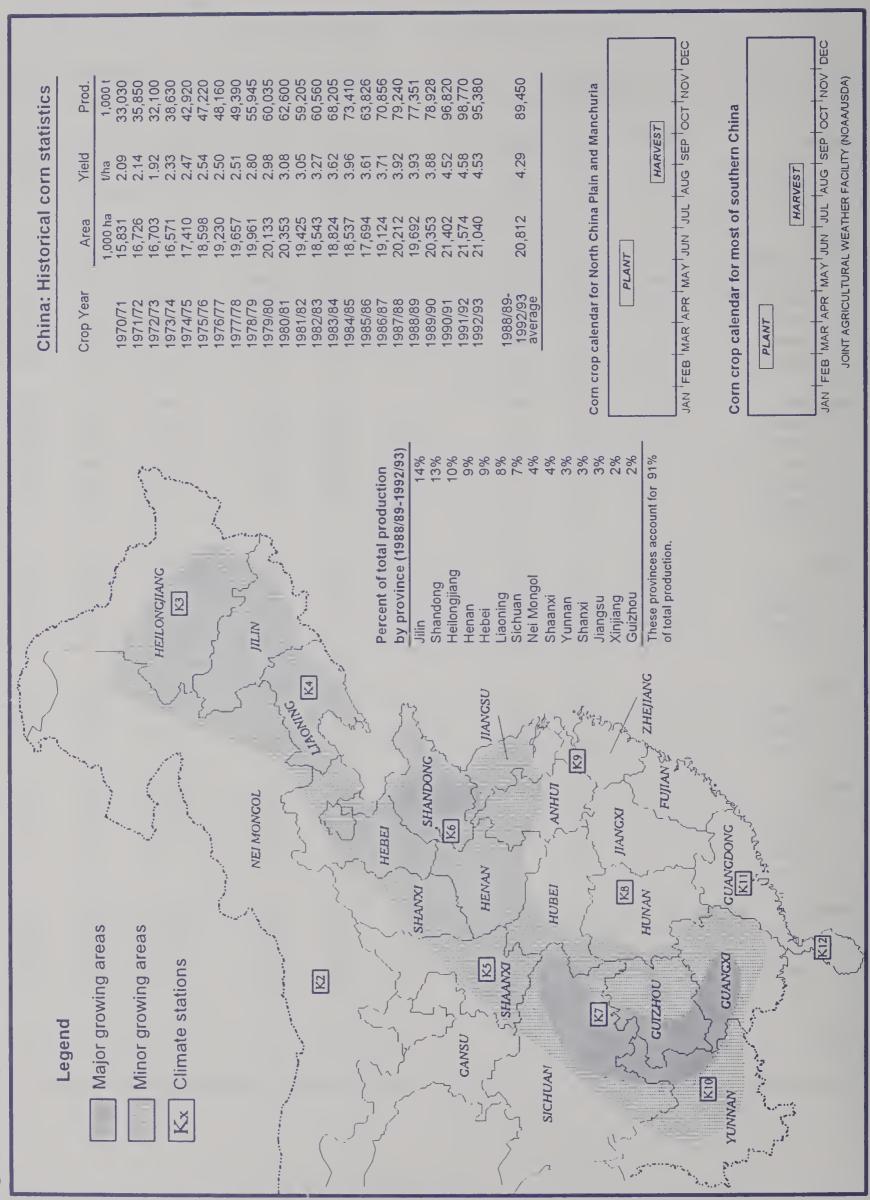
TABLE 26
CHINA CORN AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

	× (Area 1000 MT)			Yield MT/HA)			Production 1000 MT)	
	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993
Northeast	5,882	5,785	5,232	5.49	6.00	6.23	34,215	34,712	32,609
Heilongjiang	2,230	2,166	1,777	4.52	5.23	5.38	10,978	11,331	9,566
Liaoning	1,372	1,384	1,416	3.61	3.87	6.78	8,223	8,645	9,597
Jilin	2,280	2,235	2,039	10.20	10.65	6.59	15,014	14,736	13,446
Jiin	2,200	2,200	2,009	10.20	10.05	0.55	15,014	14,700	10,440
North	7,560	7,310	7,552	4.71	4.52	5.01	35,925	33,061	37,821
Shandong	2,403	2,346	2,440	5.63	4.91	5.34	13,838	11,508	13,023
Hebei	2,056	1,987	2,129	4.41	4.20	4.53	9,061	8,343	9,651
Beijing	223	224	218	6.25	6.27	6.95	1,394	1,405	1,516
Tianjin	152	151	158	5.26	5.03	5.11	799	760	808
Henan	2,088	1,964	1,957	4.07	4.11	4.84	8,491	8,066	9,470
Shanxi	638	638	652	3.67	4.67	5.14	2,342	2,979	3,353
	0.070	0.000	0.540	4.24	4.64	4.02	11 002	12.070	10 555
Northwest	2,678	2,602	2,546	4.34	4.64	4.93 4.25	11,883 3,535	12,079 3,462	12,555 4,252
Shaanxi	1,028	1,000	1,001	3.47	3.46		•	•	
Gansu	322	320	309	4.33	5.10	3.99	1,455	1,632	1,233
Nei Monggol	812	775 	762	5.10	5.62	5.96	4,277	4,354	4,540
Ningxia	79	77	76	5.25	5.65	6.12	393	435	465
Xinjiang	437	430	398	4.79	5.09	5.19	2,223	2,190	2,066
Qinghai	0	0	0				0	0	C
East	913	912	983	4.21	4.53	5.21	3,963	4,128	5,124
Zhejiang	48	47	40	2.40	2.94	3.18	132	138	127
Jiangsu	426	421	472	4.90	5.16	5.51	2,119	2,174	2,600
Shanghai	10	8	8	5.80	6.88	7.00	58	55	56
Anhui	429	436	462	3.70	4.04	5.07	1,654	1,761	2,341
	500	545	E44	3.51	3.10	3.01	1,536	1,689	1,539
Central	566	545	511				1,203	1,301	1,164
Hubei	395	376	366	3.05	3.46	3.18	259	311	315
Hunan	139	141	127	19.57	2.21	2.48			60
Jiangxi	32	28	19	2.28	2.75	3.16	74	77	60
South	627	615	621	2.05	2.38	2.86	1,312	1,465	1,776
Guangdong	58	58	52	2.60	2.74	3.04	151	159	158
Guangxi	534	516	527	2.01	2.36	2.93	1,102	1,220	1,544
Fujian	20	23	28	1.58	1.87	2.11	30	43	59
Hainan	15	18	15	1.87	2.39	1.00	29	43	15
Couthwest	2.250	2 270	3 249	3.75	3.36	3.47	11,994	11,024	11,280
Southwest	3,350	3,279	3,248	4.20	3.74	3.65	6,793	6,445	6,219
Sichuan	1,749	1,723	1,706			3.59	2,190	1,848	2,178
Guizhou	620	603	606	3.69	3.06	3.08	3,002	2,722	2,874
-Yunnan	978	950	934	3.00	2.87		3,002	2,122	2,074
Xizang	3	3	3	3.00	3.00	3.00	a	3	
Total	21,574	21,044	20,694	4.58	4.53	4.96	98,773	95,383	102,704

November 1994

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA





LATIN AMERICAN FORESTRY SITUATION

Economic growth throughout Latin America during 1994 is expected to beneficially affect regional domestic and export markets for wood products. For the most part, these countries are self-sufficient in terms of their domestic wood requirements. The construction sector's requirements for concrete forming and finish work supplies, coupled with the furniture manufacturing sector's needs, places the greatest demand on local wood processing industries. Consequently, environmental restrictions on harvesting have been enacted to protect against further depletion of the standing inventories.

Brazil's principal forest resource base is in the Amazon region with approximately 260.0 million hectares, or nearly 80 percent of the country's forest resources. The 1994 harvest area of 500,800 hectares exceeded the 1993 area by only 500 hectares. Brazil's 1994 roundwood harvest is estimated at 3.8 million cubic meters (CUM), up 2 percent from 1993 due to greater demand for wood from the construction, furniture manufacturing, and export sectors. Roundwood production from tropical hardwood forests in the Amazon region continues to be limited by high production costs, mainly due to inadequate infrastructure and increased surveillance by government officials seeking to limit illegal harvesting. The production policy trend continues to lean toward increased usage of industrial plantations for additional wood supplies and the adoption of sustainable management practices.

Production of tropical hardwood logs is estimated up 2 percent in 1994, to 35.6 million CUM, because of strong demand from local wood processors. Production of tropical hardwood lumber is likely to reach 10.1 CUM in 1994, a 10-percent increase from last year mainly due to heavy export demand. Additionally, improved economic conditions and strong demand from the furniture and construction sectors appear to have reduced idle sawmill capacity in the Amazon region.

Production of tropical hardwood veneer is likely to increase 19 percent in 1994, to 310,000 CUM, due to rising demand from the plywood industry and potentially record veneer exports. Production of tropical hardwood plywood is estimated up 9 percent, to 1.2 million CUM, due to continued strong demand from the furniture industry and record plywood exports.

Brazil's production of board products continues to trend upward. Hardboard production is estimated up 8 percent in 1994, to 560,000 CUM, and particleboard production will likely increase 16 percent, to 780,000 CUM. This strong growth trend in the board sector is due to rising demand from the furniture sector, consistently high export levels, and, in the case of particleboard, additional output from plants that became fully operational in 1993.

BRAZIL: FOREST AREA AND PRODUCTION (1,000 Hectares/1,000 Cubic meters)

	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u> <u>1</u> /
AREA	500,000	500,300	500,800
HARVEST	360,000	372,000	381,000
Tropical Hardwood Logs Tropical Hardwood Lumber Tropical Hardwood Veneer Tropical Hardwood Plywood Hardboard Particleboard	33,200	34,800	35,600
	8,600	9,200	10,100
	220	260	310
	960	1,100	1,200
	460	520	560
	505	670	780

^{1/} Preliminary.

Chile: Chile's forest area, currently estimated at nearly 9.2 million hectares, is not expected to vary significantly from the 1993 level. Low labor and manufacturing costs have led to increased domestic wood processing. Consequently, roundwood production has expanded every year since 1987, with a record 29.5 million CUM estimated for 1994.

Softwood log production is estimated up 10 percent in 1994, to 8.5 million CUM, in response to firm prices precipitated by strong domestic and export demand. Similarly, softwood lumber production is expected to increase 15 percent, to 3.1 million CUM, to satisfy growing construction demand and to supply expanding export markets.

Most panel products are consumed by the Chilean construction and the furniture manufacturing sectors. Chile's hardboard industry consists of one holding company that is already operating near its maximum annual capacity of 60,000 CUM. Hence, hardboard production is expected to remain stable in 1994 at 56,000 CUM. The medium density fiberboard (MDF) industry currently has two plants in operation, each with installed capacity slightly above 100,000 CUM per year. Consequently, if the 1994 MDF production estimate of 210,000 CUM is to be realized, each plant will have to operate at full capacity. Particleboard also is produced primarily for the domestic market; any residual output is exported. Particleboard production in 1994 is expected to remain unchanged at 255,000 CUM, 88 percent of which will likely be utilized domestically.

CHILE: FOREST AREA AND PRODUCTION (1,000 Hectares/1,000 Cubic meters)

	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u> <u>1</u> /
AREA	9,171	9,188	9,187
HARVEST	23,800	27,500	29,500
Softwood Logs	7,100	7,700	8,500
Softwood Lumber	2,600	2,660	3,060
Hardboard	54	56	56
Medium Density Fiberboard Particleboard	107	199	210
	234	255	255

^{1/} Preliminary.

Mexico: Approximately 24 percent of Mexico's land area is forested. Softwoods (mainly pine) account for the bulk of the standing inventory, followed by temperate hardwoods (mainly oak), and tropical hardwoods. Since 1960, more than 30 percent of Mexico's forest land has been depleted, mainly by fires and illegal clear-cutting. However, the Government has achieved some success in slowing the rate of deforestation. Today, Mexico is losing only 2.2 hectares for every hectare planted. Five years ago, 9.0 hectares were lost for every hectare planted.

Roundwood production has been trending downward for the past several years because of slash and burn harvesting, the increasing use of timber for firewood, and the absence of long-term contracts on "ejido" land. In 1993, production bottomed-out at 6.35 million CUM and is expected to remain stable at this cutting level through 1994.

Production of softwood logs is estimated up slightly in 1994, to 5.3 million CUM, to meet the raw material requirements of domestic mills and plants that manufacture furniture, flooring,

and paneling. A marginal increase in temperate hardwood log production is expected due to improvements in the forest management scheme for the State of Michoacan (the main hardwood log producing state) and an increased demand for temperate hardwoods by the furniture manufacturing sector. Tropical hardwood log fellings are estimated at a 6-year low of 320,000 CUM, as shifting agricultural pressures claim more and more of Mexico's tropical rainforests.

Softwood and temperate hardwood lumber production for 1994 are estimated at 1.9 million CUM and 250,000 CUM, respectively. This is marginally above a year ago and reflects strengthening demand from the furniture industry. Production of tropical hardwood lumber in 1994 is not expected to exceed the 1993 volume of 112,000 CUM due to the declining availability of tropical hardwood logs.

Softwood plywood production is forecast up 4 percent in 1994, to 118,000 CUM, as

continued growth in the construction sector translates into the greater use of softwood plywood in concrete forming. During 1994, production of temperate and tropical hardwood plywoods is expected to remain level at 15,000 CUM and 7,000 CUM, respectively, because of the problems involved in securing high-quality outer veneers.

Hardboard production in 1994 is estimated at 22,000 CUM, down 15 percent from last year due to diminishing raw material supplies and the closing of one of Mexico's two hardboard plants in 1993 as lower supplies of raw materials became available because of the declining natural resource base. Stable demand from the furniture manufacturing industry during 1994 is expected to keep the production of medium density fiberboard steady at 2,000 CUM and boost particleboard production slightly, to 410,000 CUM.

MEXICO: FOREST AREA AND PRODUCTION (1,000 Hectares/1,000 Cubic meters)

	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u> <u>1</u> /
AREA	49,613	49,600	49,592
HARVEST	7,700	6,350	6,350
Softwood Logs	6,721	5,321	5,330
Temperate Hardwood Logs	553	690	700
Tropical Hardwood Logs	408	335	320
Softwood Lumber	2,366	1,885	1,890
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	218	247	250
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	136	112	112
Softwood Plywood	131	114	118
Temperate Hardwood Plywood	12	15	15
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	8	7	7
Hardboard	44	26	22
Medium Density Fiberboard	2	2	2
Particleboard	411	407	410

^{1/} Preliminary.

Vickie Martin, (202) 720-0877

Brazilian soybean production for 1994/95 is forecast at 23.7 million tons, down 0.8 million or 3 percent from last year's record crop. Farmers are in excellent financial condition after three years of both good crops and high international soybean prices. Current planting conditions for the 1994/95 crop are favorable. In fact, soil moisture conditions are more favorable for late-October and early-November this season than last year, when conditions were somewhat dry in the north and too wet in Rio Grande do Sul. However, international prices are far less advantageous this season due to a record crops for U.S. soybeans and Canadian rapeseed. This is likely to limit expansion in Brazilian planted area and subsequently production.

The following article is based on information provided by the U. S. agricultural officer stationed in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

For the first time in several years, the Government of Brazil included soybeans in its 1994/95 Agricultural Program for Summer Crops announced on August 10, 1994. Soybean farmers can now draw official production credit and receive minimum prices. However, reports indicate that Government of Brazil-allocated credit is not yet available at rural banks as late September-early October planting began.

Producers with yields between 1.2 to 1.6 tons per hectare can draw the equivalent of US\$215 per hectare in production credit, while farmers with yields ranging from 1.6 to 2.2 tons per hectare are eligible to draw the equivalent of US\$263 per hectare. Regardless of size of operation, all soybean farmers may finance 80 percent of their planting costs with official credit up to a limit of US\$267,000 per producer. Minimum prices for soybeans are about US\$154 per ton for South, Southeast and Central-Western (except Mato Grosso) states. Minimum prices for farmers in Mato Grosso, Parana, Tocantins, and the Northeast Region are US\$146 per ton. Minimum prices for the states of Acre and Roraima are US\$139 per ton.

Producer credit for soybeans will be provided on a "product equivalence" basis up to the limit of US\$267,000. For example, if a soybean producer borrows the equivalent of 100 bags of soybeans to plant, he must repay the equivalent of 100 bags after harvest. The value of each bag of soybeans used to calculate a farmer's loan repayment is based on the appropriate regional minimum price. Credit is available through either the Banco do Brazil or private banks, but all loans under the program are officially through the government's Central Bank.

Cooperatives and private grain companies provided a substantial volume of credit to producers over the past three years in response to farmer reluctance to use official credit. However, this credit source has reportedly shrunk significantly as a result of producer defaults on forward sales of 1993/94 crop soybeans, and more attractive returns on investment for private companies in the domestic financial market. In short, the private sector is less willing to act as banker for soybean producers; forward sales of soybeans are therefore limited.

Farmgate prices in the second-largest producing state, Parana, are quoted at US\$190 to US\$195 per ton, or well below the previous year. As of mid-September, dry weather was reported for most soybean producing areas, particularly in the Center-West Region, and rain is needed soon.

Soybean farmers in most states have few crop alternatives all of which are carefully considered prior to planting. Overall, soybean farmers have enjoyed three years of high prices and returns and, therefore, are in relatively better financial position.

Planting begins in the Center-West Region in late September to early October. In the Center-West States of Goias, Mato Grosso, and Mato Grosso do Sul, official credit is reportedly not yet available. Fertilizer costs are reportedly up in Mato Grosso due mainly to higher transportation costs. Some farmers may increase corn, rice, and cotton area.

Reports from the State Department of Agriculture in Parana (DERAL) indicate that area is likely to remain stable, with a small margin for increase or decrease. Lower input investment in Parana is expected. The preliminary outlook in

Rio Grande do Sul is for some shift from soybean to corn area. Fertilizer, pesticide, and other input use may decline.

The market for soybeans and soybean complex export sales remains slow due to effects of devaluation of the US Dollar against the Brazilian

Real. The Real is currently trading at a 13.6 percent premium over the dollar. Sales of remaining stocks of 1993/94 crop soybeans, estimated at 2.0 to 2.5 million tons, are nearly paralyzed as a result of low market prices (ultimately based on Chicago dollar prices).

For additional information contact Rod Paschal, (202) 720-0881

RAISIN/SULTANA PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

The 1994/95 raisin/sultana pack in the major commercial producing countries of the Northern Hemisphere (excluding the United States) is forecast at 205,000 tons (packed-weight basis), down 17 percent from 1993/94, due to significantly smaller packs in Greece and Turkey.

United States: September showers and October rains in California adversely affected what was expected to be a record U.S. raisin pack. Assessments prior to the rains indicated that the pack would be at least 2 percent larger than the record 366,666 tons produced in 1989/90. The post-rain grapes are being run through dehydrators for reconditioning, but it will be a few months before the final pack size can be accurately determined. The first official USDA estimate of the 1994/95 raisin pack in the United States will be released on January 19, 1995, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service.

<u>Turkey</u>: The 1994/95 sultana pack in Turkey is forecast at 160,000 tons, down 20 percent from the record 200,000 tons produced in 1993/94 as dryer-than-normal conditions during the early-summer growing season resulted in lower grape yields. Although the continuing dry weather proved highly beneficial for pack quality, it moved up the start of the harvest to mid-August, about a month earlier than normal.

Numerous grape varieties are produced throughout Turkey. However, seedless (sultana type) grapes for raisins are produced commercially in only three provinces--lzmir, Manisa, and Denizili, all in the Aegean region. Harvested area in 1994/95 is estimated at 64,340 hectares, up from 60,000 hectares last season due to an increase in the number of bearing vines in Manisa Province. Additionally, high producer support prices for the past several seasons spurred the planting of 4,600 additional hectares of vines in this province.

Greece: The 1994/95 sultana pack is forecast at 25,000 tons, down 32 percent from 1993/94 and potentially the smallest pack since the 1940's due to unseasonably hot weather in August and the continued expansion of the Phyloxera disease in Crete. The

rootstock replacement program--which old rootstock eliminates susceptible Phyloxera and replaces it with new resistant rootstock--is still in progress. The 1994/95 season is the line of demarcation, with the old rootstock waning and some of the new rootstock beginning to yield fruit. Phyloxera Recovery Program is successful, projections indicate that dried production could recover to 70,000 tons by the end of the century. The total area planted to sultana-type grapes in 1994/95 is estimated at The target under the 22,000 hectares. rootstock replacement program is to boost area to 30,000 hectares within the next five to six years.

Mexico: Raisin production in 1994/95 is forecast at 20,000 tons--double the volume produced in 1993/94 and potentially the largest pack since the 1986/87 season when raisin production totaled 21,145 tons. The increase is due to an "on-year" in the production cycle and favorable weather throughout the growing season which generated several flowerings. The average yield for 1994/95 is estimated at 4.0 tons per hectare, up from 2.0 in 1993/94. Pack quality was good, but not as good as last year due to lower sugar content.

Despite the larger pack forecast, rising production costs and higher interest rates have reduced the amount of inputs farmers use and have prevented area from expanding past 5,000 hectares. Reportedly, electricity costs related to irrigation have increased 90 percent since the Government rescinded the electricity subsidy two years ago. Another major hardship for producers has been the sharp increase in fertilizer prices which have doubled since the Government stopped providing subsidies a few years ago.

Southern Hemisphere: The forecast for the 1994/95 sultana pack in the Southern Hemisphere will not be released until May 1995. The May 1994 (WAP 5-94) estimate for the 1993/94 pack has been revised downward-from 115,480 tons to 104,523--due to reductions in the estimates for Australia and South Africa. The 1993/94 estimate for Chile remains unchanged at 28,000 tons.

Australia's 1993/94 sultana production estimate was revised downward in June 1994 (WAP 6-94) to 44,275 tons from a preliminary forecast of 55,000 tons (WAP 5-94) because more multipurpose grapes were diverted to wine production than originally anticipated. The revised estimate for 1993/94 is slightly higher at 44,783 tons.

The estimate for South Africa's 1993/94 sultana pack is 31,740 tons, down 2 percent from the previous estimate, but up 17 percent from 1992/93. Favorable weather allowed production to return to a more normal level in 1993/94 and yielded a good-quality pack.

Kelly Kirby Strzelecki, (202)720-6791

TABLE 27

RAISIN/SULTANA PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

(Metric tons - Packed weight basis)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Greece	38,000	38,000	37,000	25,000
Mexico	9,000	13,000	10,000	20,000
Turkey	150,000	150,000	200,000	160,000
United States	297,393	333,146	327,041	NA
Total	494,393	534,146	574,041	NA 2/
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Australia	95,807	42,634	44,783	NA
Chile	19,500	22,000	28,000	NA
South Africa	40,053	27,023	31,740	NA
Total	155,360	91,657	104,523	NA
TOTAL	649,753	625,803	678,564	NA

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} The first official USDA estimate of the 1994/95 raisin pack in the United States will be released on January 19, 1995, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service.

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